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CONTADORA MINISTERS DISCUSS DEVELOPMENTS

Colombia's Ramirez Ocampo

PA061805 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 6 Sep 84 pp 1-a, 8-a

[Report by Demetrio Olaciregui]

[Excerpts] Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo said yesterday on his arrival in Panama that the United States' and Cuba's desire to extend the conflict between the superpowers to an area such as Central America, which wishes to live in peace, is unacceptable.

The Colombian foreign minister was the first member of the Contadora Group to arrive in this capital for today's preparatory meeting, which will try to reconcile the contradictory stands of the Central American countries on the draft peace treaty embodied in the so-called Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America.

The Colombian foreign minister admitted on the eve of the seventh joint meeting of the Contadora foreign ministers with the foreign ministers of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala, "that the climate has been clouded by misinterpreted statements, and a rather polluted atmosphere has been created."

Ramirez Ocampo thus referred to statements by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, which were later rectified, to the effect that Contadora had reached a dead end and that the resolution of the regional crisis should be handled by the OAS, and to statements by Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte criticizing the Colombian Government's internal peace plan. The president [not further identified] later explained his original statements.

With regard to the escalation of U.S. military intervention in Central America, Foreign Minister Ramirez Ocampo said that "the frequent military incidents in the area make the situation uncomfortable. For this reason it is necessary to find paths to a solution and avoid constantly lighting matches in a powder magazine."

"One of Contadora's fundamental goals is to achieve a withdrawal of military advisers from Central America. The superpowers' desire to extend their conflicts to an area that wants to live in peace is unacceptable," the Colombian official said.

Mexico's Sepulveda

FL070108 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Panama City, 6 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Upon his arrival here to participate in the meetings of the Contadora Group foreign ministers, Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda said it is urgent to step up the pace because of the continuous danger to peace in the region. He said it is not possible to ignore the fact that armed aggression, military incidents, and the presence of foreign military forces continue in Central America. He stressed the fact that the aim of the Contadora Group has always been the elimination of the danger that a foreign military presence represents for regional security.

Sepulveda Amor agreed with Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, who stressed the fact that one of the basic aims of Contadora is getting all foreign military advisors out of Central America.

Questioned regarding U.S. intervention in the area, Ocampo replied that the frequent military incidents make the situation uncomfortable; he pointed out the need to take action to keep matches from being continuously lighted in the powder keg.

In his NOTIMEX interview, Sepulveda reaffirmed Contadora's political viability and its capability to confront and resolve difficult situations with all the Central American governments. He said the presence of the foreign ministers reflects the political will to continue negotiating complex regional problems within the framework of Contadora.

Sepulveda also said that Contadora had already carried out important consultations at the vice minister level to learn the viewpoints of the Central American governments. At the present meeting, the process of consultation and negotiation between the ministers will be based on the important work done by the vice ministers. He said that Contadora's margin for political maneuvering is sufficient for consultations and decisions regarding the best path for the negotiating process to follow. Its margin is sufficient for it to act urgently but also responsibly and to assure that the decusions taken reflect faithfully the will of the Central American governments.

The Mexican foreign secretary asked that countries with ties and interests in the area take tangible, concrete moves to assure that all military action taken will safeguard national sovereignity, the right to territorial integrity, and more seriously freedom from continuous harassment.

With regard to the possibilities of success of Contadora as a peacemaker, which were put in doubt recently in certain political and press circles, he said that it is unfortunate that the areas in which success has not yet been achieved were stressed while there are other substantial relevant areas in which agreements have been reached by the Central American governments.

The present meeting, he said, will show the capability of the nations in conflict to reach a consensus and political understanding.

Finally, Sepulveda said there is no option to Contadora, and to transfer its efforts to other international organizations such as the Organization of American States would probably bog down the process because the OAS does not have efficient negotiating mechanisms to [word indistinct] very grave and critical problems that face the region.

The foreign ministers of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama, which nations make up the Contadora Group, began their meetings today, and the Central American foreign ministers will join the meetings tomorrow.

Gutierrez Blames Nicaragua

PA011544 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2139 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Bogota, 31 Aug (EFE) -- "Nicaragua is to blame for Contadora's failure," Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez charged today in an interview with Colombia's Radio Cadena Nacional (RCN).

Gutierrez said: "The Contadora Group was doomed to fail from the moment that Nicaragua rejected limits on its armaments and supervision to guarantee the honesty of November's elections." He added that the remarks by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge meant that "the Contadora Group had exhausted all possibilities for negotiation."

Gutierrez told RCN: "Although another foreign ministers meeting will still be necessary, we feel that it will be the last opportunity to reach an agreement." However Gutierrez added: "In view of Nicaragua's stance, the agreement seems highly unlikely. It would seem as if there is no longer any possibility of reaching a consensus to achieve peace and democracy in Central America."

"The way things are going, the matter may have to be remanded to the OAS," Gutierrez said.

Asked whether the recent meeting of the Contadora Group deputy foreign ministers in Panama had failed, the Costa Rican foreign minister answered: "No progress was made at all."

When RCN asked him if taking the matter to the OAS would not create more problems, Gutierrez said: "Obviously, a solution would be more difficult, but since all the possibilities for subregional negotiations have been exhausted, the next step is to go to the regional level."

Gutierrez concluded by stressing Monge's remarks. When RCN told him: "Your country is the first to say that the Contadora Group is finished," Gutierrez replied: "To tell you the truth, that is how it seems to us."

Meanwhile, in an interview with RCN, former Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella, co-founder of the Contadora Group, along with Venezuela, Mexico, and Colombia, said: "I do not share Costa Rica's viewpoint." De la Espriella said: "It is not right to blame Nicaragua alone for the failure of Contadora's peace bid." He added: "The United States has a primary responsibility for that failure, as do Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras."

De la Espriella cautioned that "to take this issue to the OAS would be a great mistake, since it would only prolong the conflict." "Instead of benefitting from Contadora's failure, Nicaragua is now more unprotected than ever," he said. The Contadora Group's co-founder remarked that: "President Monge's attitude is based on his impatient hope of seeing immediate results."

De la Espriella concluded his remarks by stating that: "I feel that Contadora is the only viable solution and that therefore dialogue must continue, otherwise an armed conflict would immediately follow."

In Bogota, Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo expressed the opinion that "Monge's statement was misinterpreted by the news media, because what Monge said was that Contadora has reached a point from where it cannot advance." Ramirez Ocampo said that: "Contadora has made an important contribution, and we are in fact undergoing a very difficult moment because we are at the stage of making definitions."

The minister added that: "Contadora cannot do more than the countries involved want it to. It serves as a catalyst for the five Central American countries."

Ramirez Ocampo also said that: "There are two difficult issues: the domestic electoral system, which Nicaragua considers to be a sovereign concern of each nation, and disarmament."

From Caracas, Arturo Cruz, an opponent of the Sandinist junta, told Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network that "Contadora has been playing an important role and has already made serious proposals which, if accepted, would bring a solution to the conflict." Cruz said that: "There is civil war underway in Nicaragua and a high-level visit by the Contadora Group to speak with the different groups could bring good results."

GRINSPUN, IMF DELEGATION DISCUSS DEBT PAYMENT

PY061950 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun today analyzed some alternatives for the payment of the foreign debt during a meeting with the IMF technical delegation headed by Joaquin Ferran, who has just arrived in Argentina.

The meeting was also attended by the Central Bank president, Finance Secretariat representatives, and the Planning Secretariat officials who are drawing up a new memorandum of understanding with the IMF through which the IMF will authorize a $550-million stand-by loan.

CGT TO ATTEND TALKS; LIAISON BOARD ROLE DEBATED

PY070130 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 6 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The unified General Confederation of Labour (CGT) announced its plans to attend tomorrow's socio-economic contract talks despite not having been formally invited but warned it might boycott future talks if the Union Liaison Board is allowed to participate "on equal terms" with the CGT. CGT Press Secretary Pedro Goyeneche said CGT leaders overwhelmingly agreed to attend the meeting but he added that if the "Board were to go along that might force the absence of our secretaries-general."

President Raul Alfonsin last night met with Board leaders to study their request that they be allowed to participate in the contract. Nestor Rompani, head of the Movement for Union Renewal (MNRS), one of the four groupings making up the Liaison Board, said Alfonsin opened the invitation to all economic sectors.

But Labour Minister Juan Manuel Casella told reporters that the Board's request was still being studied, suggesting that the government would not invite the opposition grouping to tomorrow's meeting.

Though the CGT refuses to allow Board leaders to attend the talks it is not questioning the presence of a third union grouping, the Committee of 20.

Casella yesterday also denied that last Monday's general strike, called by the CGT, would endanger the contract. The strike, he said, "naturally surprised and upset us but it did not interrupt the contract. It's something we have to live with, but the contract talks continue."

Casella admitted that discussion at tomorrow's talks would probably include the bank and insurance clerks' job stability bill, passed by Congress last month after receiving heavy union support. The bill, which would force employers to pay stiff indemnities to laid-off clerks, is being questioned by the Central Bank and private entities given the considerable financial costs implied. Casella did not rule out the possibility that the president might use his veto power to block the bill. "The veto power belongs to the executive power and is used depending on what position the executive takes on an issue," he said.

The minister also admitted that "a different set of criteria" exist among top government officials but added "the contradictory opinions do not mean the system is in crisis." Casella referred to statements by Presidential Secretary German Lopez that if he had been labour minister last Monday's strike would have never occurred.

CGT Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini yesterday voiced his concern for a Tucuman union leader, Hector Galvan, arrested Monday on charges of having led attacks on buses and drivers not backing the general strike. "We're at the disposal not only of Galvan but also of his family because that's the best thing we are workers have: solidarity with one another." Galvan, who reportedly confessed to the crimes, and eight accomplices were released yesterday though they still face court charges.

The president and Education Minister Carlos Alconada Aramburo reportedly agreed that the pay demands of the Federation of Non-Teaching University Employees (FATUN) cannot be met. FATUN, which today completes the third of six 72-hour strikes, is demanding a $a18,000 [peso] minimum monthly wage.

In Santa Fe, 3,000 city employees are to begin an indefinite strike today to demand payment of August wages.

SPOKESMAN DENIES PLOT TO UNSEAT ALFONSIN

PY061847 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] I think publishing this kind of article, especially when unattributed, is outrageous and irresponsible. I do not think this is a serious way of handling such an important matter. This was stated by Public Information Secretary Emilio Gibaja when he was asked about a report by the weekly LA SEMANA that there is a civilian plot to oust President Alfonsin under the rules of the Constitution and to replace him with Vice President Victor Martinez.

Gibaja said: Dr Victor Martinez is a well-known democrat who has served in politics for more than 30 years and his reputation is spotless, so I believe this kind of presupposition is slanderous. He added: I believe it is high time for the press to stop publishing resuppositions and dubious reports, because they are detrimental. Gibaja stressed that Dr Victor Martinez has carried out extremely important activities in the country and that he holds a very important position in the Senate. For this reason, he said, I believe that this kind of report is totally irresponsible.

Asked about the fact that the LA SEMANA issues are already being sold on the streets, he said: This and any other kind of publication can be sold. We will guarantee their distribution, because this is the real meaning of freedom of expression. We will even guarantee the right to publish irresponsible articles, because we will not ban any kind of publication.

ALFONSIN MEETS PARAGUAYAN HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICIAL

PY061832 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The Paraguayan human rights situation, which has been criticized by human rights organizations for many years, could improve as a result of the restoration of democracy in Argentina.

President Alfonsin this morning received Mrs Carmen Lara Castro, president of the Paraguayan Human Rights Commission. At the end of the meeting with the chief executive, the visitor said that she hoped that democracy would succeed in Paraguay as it has done in Argentina.

Lara Castro said that the Paraguayan people are pleased with the fact that prisoners are no longer exchanged as occurred in the past when Paraguayan citizens were detained in Argentina and taken to Paraguay and vice versa.

As for the criticisms that the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo have made against President Alfonsin's government, she said: I understand perfectly well the unrest of the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo and their desire for an answer to their demands. However, I believe nothing can be resolved overnight. My sister lost her 23-year-old son in Argentina, one of my sons who is living in exile was tortured, and my family has been persecuted many times. For these reasons, I understand their unrest. However, it is undoubtable that the Argentine human rights situation has improved, she said.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES PARAGUAYAN POLITICAL LEADERS

PY062210 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 6 Sep 84 p A 16

[Text] Thanks to the efforts of Hermes Rafael Saguier, one of the representatives of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] in Buenos Aires, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin received the representatives of the Paraguayan National Accord at 1700 yesterday at Government House. According to reports from Buenos Aires, the talks dealt with Latin American politics in general and Paraguayan politics in particular, and the creation of the Federation of Southern Cone Democratic Parties. The meeting also served to discuss issues related to the construction of the Yacyreta hydroelectric dam and the economic relations between Argentina and Paraguay.

The National Accord was represented by its current president, Miguel Angel Yaryes, and Euclides Acevedo, Miguel Angel Gonzalez Casabianca, and Florencio Riveros.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX UP 22.8 PERCENT IN AUGUST

PY062205 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2004 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Sep (TELAM) -- The consumers price index (cost of living) jumped 22.8 percent in August compared to the preceding month, which means that during the first 8 months of the year the cost of living in Argentina has increased by 276.1 percent, according to official information which the National Institute of Statistics and Census released this afternoon. Wholesale prices jumed 21.5 percent and construction costs increased by 20.2 percent. The overall increase of these two items for the first 8 months of the year is 255.1 and 250.1, respectively.

BRIEFS

FUEL PRICE INCREASE -- The newspaper TIEMPO ARGENTINO reports that fuel prices and transport fares were increased 16 percent at midnight on 30 August. With this new increase, premium gasoline now costs 70.70 pesos per liter and regular gasoline 46.40 pesos per liter. [Excerpts] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 31 Aug 84 PY]

REPORTAGE ON PLANS FOR ATTEMPTED COUP

Alvarez Plata Reveals Plot

PY070156 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0133 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] La Paz, 6 Sep (EFE) -- Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata announced today that the state security agencies have detected the preparation of a coup to overthrow the democratic government of President Hernan Siles Zuazo. According to Minister Plata, the coup was to have begun this coming weekend.

The minister indicated that the coup was to have been launched through the assassination of government officials, political leaders, labor leaders, and military officers, thus causing a situation of violence and chaos that would have paved the way for the elimination of the democratic regime.

The minister said that "neither Army units nor political parties are involved," although, according to information on hand, a political party with "a background of coup involvement" has authored the destabilization plan.

According to the information, the coup d'etat was reportedly to have been carried out by "individuals and groups of a well-known fascist leaning" who cooperated in the political repression of the dictatorial regimes of the past years. Alvarez Plata said that fascist groups are quickly forming in La Paz and other cities in the interior of Bolivia to "fulfill their nefarious goals."

Alvarez Plata warned the people to be alert to coupists and guarantee that the government will adopt the appropriate measures to safeg ard the security of all Bolivians.

The announcement made by the chief of the security services of the nation confirms previous warnings voiced by union leaders who are holding a national congress in the city of Cochabamba to analyze their stand vis-a-vis the economic and political crisis. The unionists have noted that in Cochabamba, which is located 500 km southeast of La Paz, there are paramilitary groups which are seeking to imperil the security of the union leaders.

State of Alert Ordered

PY070148 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0139 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] La Paz, 6 Sep (EFE) -- President Hernan Siles Zuazo has ordered all Bolivian military and police units under a state of alert in case coup plotters may attempt to disrupt the democratic process.

Further Alvarez Plata Remarks

PY071302 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] At a press conference last night, Interior Minister Alvarez Plata reported that a plot is being prepared for this weekend and that it would consist of eliminating several government officials and political, union, and military leaders to provoke a violent and chaotic situation that could lead to other actions to end the current democratic government.

According to Alvarez Plata, no police forces or political parties are involved in the plot, except for one group of a well known leaning. He said that the name of this political group would not be disclosed until the government obtains more infromation on its involvement.

Alvarez Plata said that persons and groups of a well known fascist leaning and of a sad memory for their active participation in the previous military regimes are involved in the plot and that they are rapidly organizing themselves in La Paz and in other outlying cities to carry out their nefarious objectives. This attempt to disrupt order and to violate human rights is scheduled to take place this coming weekend.

Alvarez Plata said that the press conference was aimed at warning the antisocial elements that the government is aware of their plans and at urging the people to adopt the necessary measures to safeguard their lives and interests. The interior minister said that the target of the disturbance that is likely to break out this coming Saturday is reportedly the city of Cochabamba, because of the presence of a large number of union leaders who are attending the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] Congress. Asked to elaborate on this matter, Minister Alvarez Plata said: [passage indistinct]

Further Details

PY071202 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0812 GMT 7 Sep 84

[By Juan Maria Calvo]

[Text] La Paz, 7 Sep (EFE) -- The report issued by Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata that a "coup" was being planned for this coming weekend could have been aimed at disturbing the "antisocial" elements from plotting against President Hernan Siles Zuazo's government. Although the minister declined to give the name of the "group of a well known fascist leaning and of a sad memory for its active participation in previous dictatorial regimes" the FIDES NEWS AGENCY [ANF] tonight reported that the group is the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB).

According to ANF the FSB is "the main political force that is preparing the coup to compel the Armed Forces to get out of their barracks." It seems that former Colonel Rolando Saravia who headed the frustrated coup attempt on 30 June when President Siles was abducted is actively participating in the preparation of the coup against the democratic government installed in October 1982.

According to Alvarez Plata all military garrisons have been "warned" of the plot. However, tranquillity prevails in the country and the television newscasts did not broadcast the interior minister's communique and his subsequent press conference on a priority basis.

Alvarez Plata acknowledged that Cochabamba where the delegates of the Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB) are holding their sixth congress, "has been pointed out as the center of operations due to the large concentration of labor leaders in that city." During the past few days the leaders of the powerful COB have denounced the preparation of a coup and they have mentioned this coming weekend as the time for it. They have also indicated that there are approximately 500 paramilitary commandos in Cochabamba, the country's third largest city.

The interior minister has guaranteed that the Army and the police are not participating in this conspiracy, and he said that the government can count on "the support of the people and the loyalty of the Armed Forces." But the county is being shaken with strikes and the take-over of factories and farms without the government deciding to intervene.

Middle class businessmen harshly criticized the government on Tuesday during the funeral of one of their colleagues, who was murdered by one of his employees that worked on a farm.

The economic situation is also deteriorating, and today Planning Minister Ernesto Aranibar acknowledged that he made a mistake when he announced that there would be a devaluation within the next few days. This announcement has today caused the dollar to shoot up to 11,000 pesos on the black market.

Anyway, the charge that the "coup has the objective of murdering several government members, military men, and union leaders in order to provoke a situation of chaos and violence that could lead to other types of action tending toward the overthrow of the democratic government" seems to have served to temporarily put off the danger of a coup in Bolivia.

LEOPARDS UNIT TO BE REMOVED FROM CHAPARE

PY042235 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The Leopards will leave the Chapare zone of Cochabamba. The government has decided to remove the Bolivian Police Mobile Units for Rural Areas [Umopar], from the tropical region of the Cochabamba Department. Panamericana interviewed Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata on this matter.

Asked for the reason for this decision, Alvarez Plata answered that the group has to undertake its specific tasks in other regions of the country, therefore it will leave the Chapare drug trafficking area under the control of the Armed Forces. Let's listen to the explanation of Interior Minister Alvarez Plata:

[Begin relay] [Alvarez Plata] Well, this measure has been adopted jointly by the interior and defence ministers. We decided to call back Umopar so we could send it to other zones.

[Unidentified reporter] But certainly not to Chapare?

[Alvarez] Well, Chapare will remain totally in the jurisdiction of the Armed Forces.

[Reporter] What does the government and the Interior Ministry think about what General Lopez Leyton said on letting the Armed Forces Units leave the Chapare zone?

[Alvarez] Well, this problem must be decided by the Armed Forces, not just by one armed force command. We are just calling back our troops in order to use them more effectively in other zones where they are needed, like in the Beni region or any other [word indistinct] where we expect them to be more useful. [end relay]

Afterwards the interior minister admitted that there are peasant agitators in the interior. He said that "we continue noticing their activities, and we will vigorously enforce the law, starting today."

Regarding this issue and that of the strike of the businessmen, the Interior Minister said the following:

[Begin relay] [Alvarez Plata] Well, we had already detected the activities of peasant agitators some time ago, and they are evidently provoking restlessness among the peasants. The government has decided to vigorously enforce the law in this matter and in the case of illegal occupations of private land. Beginning today, the government will not tolerate these frequent actions that are taking place in many parts of the country. [end relay]

PROGRESSIVE LIBERAL PARTY ISSUES MANIFESTO

PY061412 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 Aug 84 p 4

[Progressive Liberal Party [PLP] "founders manifesto" issued in Brasilia on 30 August]

[Text] The signatories of this manifesto have withdrawn from the Social Democratic Party [PDS] because the PDS has reneged on the aspirations of the people. They are now meeting to found a party capable of meeting those aspirations and to promote the changes the people want.

The party will not belong to anyone. It will warmly welcome all Brazilians who are really willing to turn this country into a democracy. We want to extend a special invitation to the youths, to the workers, and to the representatives of the nation's intelligentsia and cultural sectors.

The time for the reconstruction of democracy must be a time for reunion and reconciliation, which are indispensable for the solution of the serious difficulties afflicting us. There is no reason to revive antagonisms that have been overcome by new realities. What is necessary now is to respond favorably to the people's confidence and to the expressions of hope for the end of authoritarianism being made in this country.

The party's program, which will be submitted in due time for the consideration of the people, must delve deeply into and further complete the commitments publicly assumed by the Liberal Front and by the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB] on the occasion of the recent agreement creating the Democratic Alliance.

We also feel it opportune to list here some of the fundamental guidelines of our political program:

1. Our greatest commitment is to freedom, in all its forms. We will fight, therefore, any expression of authoritarianism or restriction on freedom.
2. We will also fight against centralization, the chronic illness of our political-administrative organization, in which all our difficulties are rooted, and which is not in keeping with the scope, diversity, and the urgency of our problems.
3. The staggering concentration of power that has emerged in this country over the years has turned the federal system, the independence of the three branches of government, and the country's social and economic development into unfeasible tasks. It is imperative to reverse this process immediately and to return to each state the powers and resources gradually usurped by the federal government.
4. It is imperative, also, and above all, to release the tremendous creative potentials of the Brazilian people, which have been historically smothered by the centralization of power and statism. In addition to decentralization, the great revolutionary task to be undertaken in this country is that of liberating initiative in all sectors, whether political, social, or economic. Local activities and community participation must be encouraged to give everyone the opportunity to express himself fully despite our diversity.
5. This comprehensive liberation process includes giving protection to each citizen against the overgrown bureaucracy, bringing fiscal voracity under control, and stopping excessive government interference in economic activities. We believe, however, that there are problems and inequalities that cannot be satisfactorily solved through "the free play of the market forces." There is a legitimate area, especially in the social sector, at which government actions cannot cause any harm but instead can help preserve freedom.

6. We are concerned about the excessive degree to which the government has become involved in business activities. It has really gone beyond what might be considered useful limits. But we will only accept privatizations if they do not entail denationalizations; in other words, we support strengthening private Brazilian enterprises to enable them to replace those state-owned enterprises which may become unnecessary. With regard to those state-owned enterprises that are necessary, they must obviously be maintained but under the adequate supervision of society.

7. We believe that society's interests must prevail over the individual's interests. But in keeping with our humanistic views, the ultimate beneficiary of every social activity must be the individual, whose freedom, dignity, and integrity must be protected. Therefore, the development we are proposing must be at the service of men. We reject any development proposal that could postpone for a distant, uncertain future the solution to the unfair income distribution system, both at individual and regional levels.

8. Our party is committed to promoting change. A nation where most people still have basic food, health, education, and housing needs is certainly a nation where many things should be changed, yet without failing to preserve the many things that must be preserved.

9. We reaffirm our complete support of the nation's interest, as is done in those countries where an adequate degree of awareness of this interest has been achieved. We are nationalists in the positive, not the negative sense. While we are not against anyone, we are unwaveringly for Brazil, which is our main priority. We believe that it is extremely important for us to preserve our identity and our culture, to maintain our development process under national control, and to seek to reduce our foreign dependency, especially in the technological field. But we will keep our doors open to the world. Wherever interdependence tends to increase, isolationism tends to disappear.

10. National development is a pressing need. Among us, it is also a widespread aspiration and a powerful motivating force. Driven by his instincts for survival, a Brazilian rejects any type of stagnation or recession. As a sovereign country that is jealous of its responsibilities, Brazil cannot tolerate any type of pressure or imposition that would be capable of risking its future, its development, its social peace, and its guarantee of job opportunities to its children.

11. Governing is an essentially ethical activity. Trust, credibility, and participation are indispensable for successful government action. Our party has assumed a clear commitment to reestablish these conditions and to strictly follow the rules of austerity and honesty in a dealing with public affairs.

12. The challenges Brazil is facing today should not jeopardize our view of the future and the absolute priority education should have as an indispensable pillar of any proposal for change.

13. Reaffirming its decision to fight for direct elections and to provide the country with a new constitution that will include the desired changes, our party will participate in the upcoming presidential elections to prevent the nation from being frustrated by distortions in the electoral process and by the sale of votes.

GOVERNMENT SURVEYS SHOW MALUF BEHIND NEVES

PY061809 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Sep 84 p 5

[Excerpt] Social Democratic Party [PDS] candidate Paulo Maluf may not have enough votes to win at the electoral College, according to surveys made by the security organs and delivered to President Figueiredo. This would explain the irritation noted in recent military pronouncements toward the Liberal Front dissidents, who could be responsible for the defeat of Paulo Maluf.

This is the interpretation of Democratic Alliance leaders who have received a different report on the 3-hour meeting between President Figueiredo and the PDS presidential candidate last Friday, 31 August, than the one made public by Maluf's followers. According to the report the opposition leaders heard, Maluf did not go to the Torto Farm [presidential residence] to reveal his good position regarding the number of delegates at the Electoral College. Rather, it was Figueiredo who called Maluf in to show him, with a map and information in his hand, that his candidacy was in jeopardy.

President Figueiredo observed that Maluf, according to polls conducted by the security agencies, did not have a chance of attaining Planalto Palace. The difference of votes in favor of Tancredo Neves is very large and the prospects for substantial changes are very small. Figueiredo may have said that all the pressure he has exerted on northeast PDS governors has proved useless and even counterproductive, because the more the government insists, the more the governors become disgusted and tend to go to the other side.

According to the same report, Maluf may have tried to show optimism, arguing that in the 4 months until the Electoral College meets, he will manage to turn the situation around. Maluf did not convince the president, however. Planalto Palace is already considering the official candidate as an also-ran. The leaders of the Democratic Alliance have noted that they detected signals of this governmental state of mind in the Order of the Day issued by Army Minister Walter Pires on 25 August and in the speech Aeronautics Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos delivered on 4 September at the inauguration of the remodeled Salvador airport in Bahia State.

FIGUEIREDO ADMITS NEVES' VICTORY POSSIBLE

PY061952 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1550 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Report from Brasilia by Carlos Rodrigues]

[Text] President Figueiredo has admitted that it will be quite difficult for Paulo Maluf to win in the Electoral College. Today at Planalto Palace, President Figueiredo received Deputy Francisco Rossi of the Social Democratic Party Liberal Front, who gave the president the results of a poll carried out by [words indistinct] which show that candidate Tancredo Neves will win by a wide margin.

According to the Liberal Front, 368 votes in the Electoral College are currently in favor of Tancredo Neves, 272 in favor of Paulo Maluf, 30 congressmen are undecided, the decisions of 36 congressmen are pending, and 18 have insisted that they will not vote.

The deputy said that President Figueiredo read the report calmly and admitted that Maluf's victory will be difficult.

Figueiredo once again stated that he will accept the Electoral College's decision, which will probably mean Tancredo Neves' victory.

CANDIDATES COMMENT ON AIR MINISTER'S STATEMENTS

PY061942 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Report from Brasilia by Carlos Rodrigues]

[Excerpt] During a meeting held at Planalto Palace, President Joao Figueiredo told deputy Alcides Fonseca, of the Democratic Workers Party [PDT] of Rio de Janeiro, that he will respect the decision of the Electoral College that in January 1985 will elect the future president of the Republic.

Figueiredo said that he will accept a Tancredo Neves victory and asserted that there will not be a coup.

Former Minas Gerais Governor Tancredo Neves also commented on the recent statements by Aeronautics Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos, who criticized the dissidents of the Social Democratic Party [PDS] who support the opposition candidate. Tancredo Neves said that Jardim de Mattos' statements should be analyzed from the political point of view, but then went on to point out that those statements by no means harm the presidential succession.

Presidential candidate Paulo Maluf, on the other hand, voiced his full solidarity with Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos.

[Begin Maluf recording] I fully support him. The Brazilian Armed Forces as a whole, Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos, and the Air Force in particular have given an example of patriotism, loyalty, and dignity. [end recording]

Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB], also referring to Minister Jardim de Mattos' statement, said that the difficult time the country is experiencing demands a prudent attitude and that this is how everyone should behave.

[Begin Gulmaraes recording] What we must do is attempt not to make life more difficult, so that the strain does not worsen. The presidential succession has to develop. [end recording]

PMDB PLANS TO PURGE LIBERAL FRONT DISSIDENTS

PY051308 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Sep 84

[By reporter Bahia Filho]

[Text] If former Minas Gerais Governor Tancredo Neves is elected President Figueiredo's successor, members of the Liberal Front who support the Neves candidacy will be removed from the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB] the day after the election.

This was revealed after a meeting held by PMDB President Ulysses Guimaraes and party leaders to discuss the campaign of the Democratic Alliance candidate. According to the Sao Paulo opposition members, the marriage with the Liberal Front has a date set for divorce: 16 January 1985. They argue that at this moment they need the support of the congressmen who make up the Liberal Front, but that when the new party is formed, giving shelter to the supporters of the Progressive Liberal Party [PLP] who have joined the largest opposition party, they will be duly removed.

The idea of the opposition is to use the Liberal Front elements as allies up to the Electoral College vote, and afterwards send them on their way.

UK BANKERS SET CONDITIONS FOR DEBT RENEGOTIATION

PY061755 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] British private barkers have imposed conditions for renegotiating the Brazilian foreign debt. They demand that before doing so the Western countries reschedule the debt through the Paris Club. Mexico was the only country exempted from this condition due to a lack of time.

URANIUM CONCENTRATES PLANT PLANNED IN ITATAIA

PY070040 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Sep 84 p 10

[Text] Belo Horizonte -- The Norberto Odebrechet Company, Inc, which is associated with the French group Pechiney Usine, is holding negotiations with the Mines and Energy Ministry for the installation of a semi-industrial plant to produce 50,000 tons a year of uranium concentrates in Itataia, in the interior of Ceara State. In Itataia there is a deposit which has more and higher grade uranium than the Pocos de Caldas mine in Minas Gerais State.

This information was released on 31 August in Belo Horizonte by Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals, during a visit he paid to the Nuclear Technology Development Center (CDTN) of Nuclebras. Cals explained that all the investment for implementing the project, which is budgeted at $50 million or nearly 110 billion cruzeiros, will be made by the Odebrechet-Pechiney consortium. Afterward, Nuclebras will pay back the investment by supplying part of the production of the semi-industrial plant in Itataia.

Cesar Cals said that the government's intention is to sign a contract as soon as possible, anticipating that the project will start operation by mid-1986, in 1 and 1/2 years at the most. The project anticipates the transportation of the uranium concentrates produced in Itataia, with uranium grade between 90 and 92 percent, to facilities in Santa Catarina State, where the uranium will be recovered by the "solvent extraction" method, with the production of by-products like phosphoric and sulphuric acids, which will be turned over to Petrofertil to be marketed for fertilizers.

The reserves of the Itataia uranium mine have been analyzed by the CDTN of Nuclebras since 1977. At the CDTN, Cals learned about the positive results of the assay of samples from the Itataia mineral and also about the production, at laboratory level, of uranium concentrates. During a press conference, Cals denied that the production of highly concentrated uranium, 99.999 percent pure, by the Nuclear Research Institute of Campinas and the Aeronautics Technological Center has a military goal. Sidestepping a more definite reply, Cals simply said that the production will be destined for "energy consumption."

Cals said that he disagrees with the opinion of the Liberal Front presidential candidate Tancredo Neves that the nuclear agreement must be reviewed. According to Cals "the nuclear agreement at this time is developing as much as Brazil can and must pursue it. It is being implemented precisely within the technical capabilities that exist, geared exclusively to harness nuclear technology." In Cals' understanding, the agreement must be preserved if only because uranium will be "extensively used for energy purposes in many countries of the world, including Brazil, beginning by the year 2000."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PROTEST, REACTIONS

Death Toll Reaches 10

PY061524 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1408 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 6 Sep (EFE) -- A preliminary report now indicates that 10 persons died in Chile during the days of protest against General August Pinochet's military regime.

It has been learned in the past few hours that Manuel Rodriguez, 14, died from a shot in the head that he received when talking with other youngsters his same age in the Las Acacias neighborhood, located in the Pudahuel District. Jorge Antonio Sanchez who was in the same group was also seriously wounded in the chest by a bullet. According to Sanchez' relatives, the shots "came from the sector where a Carabineros post is located, two blocks away from where the incident occurred." The relatives reported that the youngsters were alone and talking when the incident took place. Carabineros did not answer the calls for help so after waiting 90 minutes for an ambulance, the youngster was taken away in a private vehicle.

Incidents in Santiago

PY061519 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Vandals have caused damage to public and private property in various parts of Santiago. Here is a report on some of the incidents that have occurred in Santiago:

An electricity post at the La Plaza traffic circle was downed by an explosive device; a group of 200 persons tried to enter the La Granja City Hall; a bakery was raided at [name indistinct] and two women were detained; antisocial elements stoned police cars at the corner of Santa Julia and Santa Raquel Streets; unidentified individuals burned an office of the Employment Program for Heads of Households organization in Santa Rosa; vandals burned a bus stop booth of the Recoleta (Lias) Company on the corner of Las Turbinas Street and Central Avenue; assailants raided several shops in a department store; and criminals cut power lines with chains causing partial blackout in various parts of the city.

It has also been reported that the final number of injured people has not yet been determined and that the last casualty during the so-called peaceful protest has been identified as Julio Fernando Bacerra, 16 years old. The youth, who died on his way to the fourth medical unit, was hit by four bullets during confrontation between Carabineros personnel and local residents at the intersection of La Plaza and Rodrigo de Araya Streets. Furthermore, three persons were seriously wounded during incidents in the metropolitan area.

Several explosions were also reported in various parts of Santiago, all of which caused partial power cuts. Some of the explosions occurred at the traffic circle between Rodrigo de Araya and La Plaza Streets, and at the intersections of 5 de Abril and Las Rejas Streets and of La Plaza and Los Presidentes Streets.

Blackouts were also caused in other parts of Santiago by chains thrown by antisocial elements over the electricity cables. The Chilean Electric Company, Ltd repair squads had difficulties reaching the area because of the barricades and tire spikes that hampered vehicular traffic. Partial power cuts were also reported in Chilean and Valparaiso.

In Santiago, groups of vandals erected barricades and shots were heard in some neighborhoods, including Macul and Gran Avenue. Similarly, vandals caused violent incident at the departmental traffic circle including the burning of a car. When the occupant of a Peugeot 504 got out of his car to request help after a tire was punctured by tire bursters, the criminals sprayed the car with gasoline and set it on fire. The car was totally destroyed. The vandals then attempted to do the same to another car, but the driver was able to flee. Following this frustrated attempt, they engaged in stoning passing private, police, and press cars. These incidents prompted a vast operation by Carabineros personnel who were able to control the situation with tear gas cannisters, mobile units, and armored vehicles, along with two helicopters that overflew the area.

Other incidents occurred between the traffic circle on Vicuna Mackenna Avenue and the Ochagavia sector, where antisocial elements blocked Amerigo Vespucci Street with barricades and burning tires. Similar incidents occurred in other neighborhoods of Santiago.

Six Rioters Detained

PY061542 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Some six persons who were participating in street disturbances in Valparaiso have been detained. They were caught red-handed by Carabineros while setting up barricades and destroying private and public property, especially the electricity lines in various sectors. The perpetrators of these Vandalic actions have been identified as Enrique Jimenez, Leonardo Quesada Oyarzun, Dino Ferreti Contreras, Lito (Hera) Silva, Enrique Vargas Puebla, and Jose Enrique Alvarez. These six men will be placed at the disposal of the appropriate courts.

University Occupation Ends

PY061552 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Approximately 100 students were detained in Concepcion during a police operation at the Concepcion University campus. Carabineros made the arrests during an operation conducted at the request of the Concepcion University authorities. The police intervention was requested because students yesterday occupied three colleges. The Carabineros were able to evict the agitators and approximately 100 of them were taken to various police stations in downtown Concepcion.

Radio Cooperativa Restricted

PY062120 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] [In progress] Ministry of National Defense, office of the chief of the emergency state zone of the metropolitan area and San Antonio Province. Santiago, 4 September 1984. Edict No 14. From the office of the chief of the emergency state zone of the metropolitan area and San Antonio Province.

In view of: a) (?what is) provided under A-1 of temporary Resolution No 15 of the Constitution; b) what is provided under Items No 4 and 6 of Article No 41 of the Constitution of the Republic of Chile and Articles Nos 33 and 34 of Law 12937 on state security; c) what is established by Supreme Decree No 599, dated 15 June 1984 and issued by the Interior Ministry; d) what has been reported to this office of the chief of the emergency state zone of the metropolitan area and San Antonio Province by the minister secretary general of government; e) Supreme Decree No 320, dated 26 March 1984 and issued by the Interior Ministry;

And whereas Radio Cooperativa CB 76 has failed to comply with the provisions of Supreme Decree No 320, dated 26 March 1984 and issued by the Interior Ministry;

Under the powers bestowed upon me as chief of the emergency state zone of the metropolitan area and San Antonio Province, I hereby resolve to restrict the transmissions of Radio Cooperativa CB 76 in the sense that beginning the day that the current resolution is (?conveyed) to it, it will be exclusively limited to broadcasting commercial ads and official government information. Likewise, it will broadcast this edict not more than twice a day. With regard to commercial ads, it will not broadcast advertisements related to any media with political connotations.

Signed: Rene Vidal Bazan, major general, chief of the emergency state zone of the metropolitan area and San Antonio Province

Ban Lifted on Radio Chilena

PY061902 Paris AFP in Spanish 1838 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 6 Sep (AFP) -- Official sources have reported that General Augusto Pinochet's government has lifted the ban that had been imposed on Santiago Radio Chilena newscasts. The station belongs to the Catholic Church. The ban was ordered on Tuesday by the military command of the zone that is in a state of emergency of this capital when a 2-day protest was launched by the opposition. On Wednesday, Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno, archbishop of Santiago, formulated a petition to the government asking that Radio Chilena be allowed to resume broadcasting its newscasts.

Santiago Radio Cooperativa and three other radio stations located in the cities of Chillan, Osorno, and Punta Arenas have also been banned from broadcasting newscasts. Furthermore, the government has sanctioned the opposition magazines CAUCE and ANALISIS and confiscated their latest issues.

Suspension of CAUCE Revoked

PY070110 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Excerpt] In a unanimous decision, the Second Appellate Court has revoked a lower court decision which ordered the suspension for five issues of the weekly CAUCE. The suspension had been ordered by Judge Enrique Zurita based on charges filed by the Interior Ministry.

International Criticism Reported

PY060350 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0010 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Madrid, 6 Sep (EFE) -- The repression exercised by the military Government of Chile during the 10th national protest, during which at least seven persons died and the president of the Christian Democratic International, Andres Zaldivar, was arrested for a few hours, has prompted strong criticism from personalities in various countries. In Rome, Senator Bernassola, secretary general of the Christian Democratic International, addressed on behalf of the 53 parties that make up the international a "harsh" protest to the Chilean Government for the arrest of Zaldivar. The Christian Democratic International has reported to the UN and OAS Human Rights Commissions the "extremely serious violence of Pinochet's regime" and asked all democratic governments to intercede before the Chilean Government for the release of all prisoners and the end of persecutions against Chilean democrats.

In Spain, the Popular Democratic Party, PDP, today released a communique scoring the "brutality and arbitrary behavior of the Chilean military junta." According to this communique, "once again, the popular protest has had bloody consequences, thanks to the attitude of the dictatorship."

Meanwhile Oscar Alzaga, president of the PDP, and Javier Ruperez, who is in charge of foreign relations, sent to Zaldivar a telegram expressing solidarity "with the Chilean Christian Democrats and all those who struggle for the reinstatement of freedom and democracy in Chile."

The FRG Government, led by the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), criticized the actions of the Chilean police. In a communique signed by Heiner Geissler, CDU secretary general and minister of youth, family, and health, the party protested the arrests of Chilean leader Andres Zaldivar and Rodolfo Seguel. The communique emphasized that "Zaldivar and other Christian democratic politicians have said time and again that they want a peaceful political change in Chile," and indicated that "the CDU will continue supporting both politically and morally the Chilean Christian Democratic Party in its struggle for democracy and respect for human rights."

U.S. Department of State spokesman John Hughes, lamented the death toll and the violence and indicated: "We believe that dialogue and communication are necessary for a sustained and concrete progress toward a democratic transition, which is what the majority of Chileans want."

The French Government condemned the "brutal repression of demonstrations which express the Chilean people's desire to return to democracy." According to Roland Dumas, spokesman for the French executive branch, the French Government has instructed its ambassador in Chile to convey to President Pinochet the protest of the French Government against the means used to repress popular demonstrations. The spokesman added: "The French executive branch pays homage to the memory of the French priest, Father Andre Jarlan, and extends its condolences to the archbishop of Santiago." Father Jarlan was murdered at his residence yesterday during the day of protest.

Pinochet: Leaders To Be Tried

PY070300 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0216 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 6 Sep (EFE) -- Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet today said at a press conference that "those who called the protest must be brought to trial because they were instigating insubordination and rebellion."

Pinochet said that it is not a crime to lodge a personal protest. He said: "If I lodged a personal protest because I do not like this desk, that would not be a crime; but to call for others to protest is to instigate insubordination and rebellion." Pinochet added that in the case of another protest being called, his supporters have asked him to fight with "both hands" ["otra mano"] and "that is what we will do." Asked about the meaning of this, he said: "To act with intelligence and to prepare certain things."

Commenting on the nine deaths, including that of French priest Andre Jarlan, he said: "I put the blame directly on those gentlemen who called the protest. They must be brought to trial."

Guard Requested for Paris Embassy

PY052325 Paris AFP in Spanish 1952 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 5 Sep (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle today reported that the Chilean Government has asked France for a special guard at the Chilean Embassy in Paris to prevent the holding of demonstrations against the regime led by President Augusto Pinochet. Del Valle stated that those disturbances could take place on 11 September, the date that marks the 11th anniversary of the military coup that carried Gen Pinochet to power.

Del Valle made these statements after French Ambassador Leon Bouvier had requested that a painstaking investigation into the death of Father Andre Jarlan, who died in Santiago on 4 September, be conducted. Jarlan, a French citizen, received on or two shots in the head while he was in a parish church in La Victoria District in southern Santiago. Apparently the shots were fired by policemen who were standing near the church, witnesses said.

Del Valle rejected a suggestion that the incident may alter the relations between his government and that of France.

CNI Communique

PY061556 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The National Intelligence Center [CNI] has issued an official communique on the murder in Copiapo of Regional CNI Chief Lieutenant Julio Enrique Briones Rayo. The communique says that Briones Rayo was murdered by a group of terrorists infiltrated among the Tarapaca University students, who caused violent incidents by firing shots toward the gardens on the university premises.

The incidents broke out at 1300 yesterday when the Tarapaca University dean requested the intervention of police forces because groups of terrorists were causing disturbances among the students and using weapons. Following the call, the CNI communique said, Army, Carabineros, and local CNI personnel were deployed to the university campus. The terrorist criminals withdrew when the police forces arrived, but they shot Lt Julio Enrique Briones Rayo in the throat. Lt Briones Rayo died at 1555 while being operated on in the emergency room of the regional hospital.

In conclusion, the CNI communique said: In addition to expressing regret over the death of another CNI member, we inform the public that groups of terrorists have infiltrated all levels of the student sector to incite violent actions and chaotic situations.

Carabineros Injuries Reported

PY061936 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Excerpts] General Carlos Donoso, head of the Carabineros order and security forces, has stated that the call to protest peacefully had a tragic outcome because of the degree of violence registered during the protest. The Carabineros commander stated that 48 members of his force were seriously injured while another 40 were slightly injured.

[Begin Donoso recording] According to the latest count, 48 Carabineros were seriously injured, 12 less seriously injured, and 18 slightly injured [figures as heard]. Regarding the damage to our patrol cars, 57 of them were seriously damaged, representing a loss of approximately $1 million. [end recording]

Losses at 48 Million Pesos

PY070135 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The losses caused by the so-called peaceful protest have totaled more than 48 million pesos, the office of the Santiago intendant has reported. The report notes that this amount could have been used to build homes for 200 families. Damages to municipal, educational, community buildings, transportation, and road facilities alone totaled more than 9 million pesos. Losses from burned buses; destroyed transformers and pylons; and damaged police vehicles, ambulances, and health posts have been estimated at 6 million pesos.

Jaime Tormo: Protest 'Disastrous'

PY062115 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Radical Democracy President Jaime Tormo has termed disastrous the Democratic Alliance-sponsored protest drive. He said that, as expected, the latest protest drive was negative because it left a toll of dead and injured people and damaged property. Tormo described the protest drive as disastrous since the loss of human life is not in keeping with human rights, which many claim to defend. Tormo concluded by asking the Democratic Alliance leaders the following question: How can they regard as successful a protest drive which claimed human lives?

PINOCHET SEES 'GOODWILL' IN REAGAN COPPER DECISION

PY070225 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0043 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 5 Sep (EFE) -- President General Augusto Pinochet today referred to President Reagan's decision not to restrict copper imports as "a gesture of goodwill and understanding." In a short interview with the press, General Pinochet noted that "this will permit us to go on with the economic plans and to sell Chilean copper in appropriate amounts."

Mines Minister Samuel Lira said that he was "highly satisfied" with the Reagan decision, adding that "with this measure, the United States has honored its commitment to free trade." He further said that "the free entry of our exports in the United States is now assured."

Monica Madariaga, Chilean ambassador to the OAS, considered proper "the decision adopted by President Reagan regarding a problem that has been causing much concern to Chileans." The diplomat, who defended the Chilean position at the Social and Economic Inter-American Council (CIES), emphasized that "once more President Reagan has revealed his statesmanship."

DEPUTY ARMY COMMANDER CONFIRMED IN POST

PY311925 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The first stage of the Army Promotion Board meeting has concluded. The board has confirmed Lieutenant General Julio Canessa as Army deputy commander. This information was disclosed in an official Army communique.

BRIEFS

MARINE INFANTRY UNIT COMMANDER -- Rear Admiral Ari Acuna was today installed as commander general of the Marine Infantry Unit. Acuna replaces Rear Admiral Pablo (Sinderlick Siderick), who submitted his voluntary resignation. [Excerpt] [Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 31 Aug 84 PY]

FRENCH COMMITTEE STUDIES TRADE EXCHANGE INCREASE

PA070013 Paris AFP in Spanish 2312 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Bogota, 6 Sep (AFP) -- A French parliamentary committee visiting Colombia to study the possibility of increasing commercial exchange between the two countries met today with President Belisario Betancur. The mission, headed by Socialist Party Deputy Claude Michel, also includes Georges Le Bail, Noel Ravassard, Pierre Weisenhorn, and Paul Balmigere.

According to a communique released by the Government Palace, the French deputies are particularly interested in negotiating contracts on agricultural equipment and products.

During their stay in Colombia, which will extend to 15 September, the group will also visit the cities of Medellin, Cali, and Barranquilla, and will be briefed on the paper manufacturing projects of Papelcol, and the coal exploitation plans of El Cerrejon, as the mission has also shown particular interest in these two projects.

'DEATH SQUAD' KILLS FIVE IN SOUTHERN CAUCA

PA070243 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 5 Sep 84 p 3

[Report by Carlos Campo]

[Text] Popayan, 4 Sep -- Oliver Sanchez, mayor of La Vega, has revealed that a "death squad" has reappeared in southern Cauca, and five persons have been violently killed in 15 days. The crimes were committed in Santa Rita, El Palmar, La Paya, El Diviso, and Cerro Negro, according to the report presented to the office for municipal affairs in this capital. The victims were Freddy Jimenez, Pablo Carvajal, Eliver Antonio Gomez, Oswaldo Mamian, Bolivar Gironza, and a man identified as Adan. All the victims were found shot to death near their homes. The mayor of La Vega said that, according to the local townsfolk, the dead men had police records.

ELN KILLS 4 PEASANTS; M-19 RADIO INVESTIGATED

PA050248 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Sep 84 pp 1 A, 13 A

[Text] A guerrilla cell of the self-styled National Liberation Army [ELN] killed four peasants during an attack on Pitality Municipality, in Huila Department, military authorities have reported.

The police meanwhile reported that presumed members of the 19 April Movement [M-19] abducted a truck driver in Cauca Department and that two members of that same rebel group were wounded in an incident in Cali.

It was said, however, that these isolated incidents have not disrupted order at the national level and government officials and the Armed Forces agreed that the truce concluded with four guerrilla organizations has not been violated so far.

In other reports, authorities yesterday were investigating the emergence of a clandestine radio station that the M-19 reportedly founded to broadcast political and seditious material to southern Colombia peasants. The station is reportedly emitting a weak signal that has only been heard within a small radius in the village of Corinto, local guerrillas have reported.

EL TIEMPO correspondents in Narino, Valle, Cauca, Huila, and Caqueta Departments have indicated that with the exception of Corinto, the station has not been heard in any of those departments.

GUAYAQUIL MAYOR'S FOLLOWERS, OPPONENTS CLASH

PA062141 Paris AFP in Spanish 2002 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 6 Sep (AFP) -- At least one person died and several others were wounded during violent incidents that occurred shortly after 1300 when two groups made up of followers and opponents of Guayaquil Mayor Abdala Bucaram clashed.

The confrontation, during which submachineguns were fired, occurred when a large number of artisans arrived at the governor's office to protest what they described as "extortion and outrages by the mayor" regarding the collection of taxes.

A sizable group of Bucaram followers, who had concentrated in the neighboring municipal building, advanced aggressively on the artisans when this group was about to reach the governor's office.

The police intervened vigorously to separate the two groups by using tear gas. Bucaram phoned several news media and said that one of his followers had been shot to death and another had been wounded.

In addition, the radio station Sucre claimed that three policemen and two civilians were also wounded by gunshots. The incidents occurred in downtown Guayaquil. Guayaquil's general hospital confirmed at 1400 local time that a 23-year-old policeman died of a gunshot wound in his chest.

BRIEFS

REPRESENTATIVES TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS -- Quito, 4 Sep (ECUAPRES) -- Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero has appointed the new governors and alternates who will represent Ecuador before three international organizations. Carlos Julio Emanuel, general manager of the Central Bank of Ecuador, will be our representative to the IMF, and Javier Neira, minister of industry, commerce, and integration, will be his alternate. Francisco Swett, minister of finance and public credit, will be our representative to the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and its affiliated institutions, the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association. His alternate will be Raul Clemente Huerta, president of the Monetary Board. Finance Minister Francisco Swett has also been appointed representative to the IDB, and Carlos Julio Emanuel, general manager of the Central Bank of Ecuador, will be his alternate. [Text] [ASIN item] [Rome IPS in Spanish 1330 GMT 5 Sep 84 PA]

CRUDE OIL SALES -- Quito, 24 Aug (OPECNA) -- According to official statistics made public here on Thursday, the sale of crude oil and oil by-products has represented 73.7 percent of Ecuador's total sales during the first 7 months of this year. The exports total has been 11.5 percent higher than last year for the same period. The other most important export products have been: coffee, 6.8 percent; bananas, 5.2 percent; and shrimp, 4.5 percent. [Text] [Vienna OPECNA in Spanish 1558 GMT 24 Aug 84 PA]

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES -- Natural Resources Under Secretary Fernando Santos Albite has reported that Ecuador's oil output will be kept in line with its capacity and needs. OPEC assigned a quota of 200,000 barrels to Ecuador in 1983, but current production is 256,000 barrels a day and may increase to 270,000 barrels by the end of 1984. The under secretary explained that oil is Ecuador's main foreign exchange earner, and the country is now facing one of its worst economic crises ever. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Sep 84 PA]

FURTHER DETAILS OF USSR MILITARY SUPPORT

Program Outlined

PY062240 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Sep 84 p 7

[By Roberto Godoy]

[Text] In May 1982 the Peruvian Government decided to provide military support for Argentina in the Falklands/Malvinas war. The Lima Foreign Ministry announced that a fleet of Soviet fighter and bomber planes would be sent to the South Atlantic. However, not a single aircraft was flown to the South Atlantic, because, after a long period of insufficient maintenance, only a squadron of sophisticated SU-22 fighters was in position to go into action. The episode, which involved quite a large force of 49 supersonic planes furnished to Peru by the Soviet Union, forced the immediate review of the policy of gradual separation from the USSR. Today, the technical military cooperation between Peru and the Soviets is as intense as ever.

All the Sukhoi-22 have been inspected, their electronic devices modernized, and they have been fitted with new weapon systems, and a computerized radar for combat operation. These fighters have adjustable wings, and can fly at 2,300 kilometers per hour carrying a 3,600 kilogram pay load, and two 30-millimeter cannons. Among other modifications, the SU-22 were installed with new Tumanski R-298 turbines originally designed for the MIG-27 This modernization program is not limited to the Air Force. The "old" T-54 and T-55 tank incorporated into the Peruvian Army during the government of Juan Velasco Alvarado are also being revamped by the Russians.

Out of the 400 units Peru received in the 60's, at least 350 units are in good operating condition. The modernization program provides for the replacement of the 100-mm cannons by those of a higher caliber, possibly the 115-millimeter version of the T-64 tanks model, in which case, the stabilization system of the tank will require more complex work and the results are unknown. Engine, traction system, spaced lateral armoring, protection against gases, and optical-electronic devices: The list of items involved in the transformation includes all tank components, affecting approximately 180 different operations. The 35-ton base weight increases to 36.5 tons, and its range is expanded to 600 kilimeters without extra fuel tanks.

An unspecified number of self-propelled quadruple cannons ZSU-23-4 have been equipped with radar-operated firing computers for instant reaction, thus acquiring an automatic tracking capacity. The ZSU-23-4 is an effective weapon, defined by NATO experts as extremely damaging to planes within a 2,000-meter range." It has four 23-millimeter barrels mounted on a turret where the detection and firing control radar is also located. Moving on a 13-ton armored carrier, the cannon has a rate of fire of 800 rounds per minute per barrel. The Peruvian Army was not able to obtain full performance from these weapons until they were inspected by the Soviet experts.

From the standpoint of balance of forces, however, the presence of missile batteries SAM-3, GOA, and SAM-7 Grail is more important. The GOA is one of the better-tested surface-air missiles exported by the Soviet Union and it is lethal within a 29-kilometer range. All the Peruvian units were operated from a central station with a coverage of 55 millimeters. But now, after the technological modernization program under the cooperation agreement signed with the Russians, the missile system is the base of an early warning network in the country's Southeast region, working jointly with the medium-range modern radar P-12. Each SAM-3 carries a 60-kilogram warhead. Fired in pairs, the SAM-3 can be reprogrammed while in flight to converge on a single target or to diverge on different targets.

The SAM-7 Grail operates like the U.S. Stinger, which were sold to Saudi Arabia which complained about poor performance. This is a small, but effective weapon against light planes or helicopters. The model given to the Peruvians by the Soviets in 1983 replace the previous model has a range of 3,000 meters and uses infrared filters designed to overcome the thermal defensive device of airplanes.

In fact, Peru is carrying on a broad program for refurbishing its Armed Forces, which are the largest on the continent since President Raul Alfonsin deactivated the project of permanent acquisitions set up by the Buenos Aires military in 1979. In the comfortable position of being the main suppliers of the Peruvians, the Russians are accompanied by the French (AMX-13 tanks, 26 supersonic Mirage 2000 fighter planes), Italians (50 MB-339 jets, Fiat armored cars, LUPO boats), Americans (armored personnel carrier M-113), West Germans (IKL-209 submarines), Brazilians (EMB-111 maritime surveillance planes), Israelis (varied materiel), and Portuguese (Chaimite personnel carriers). Strategically, however, Moscow has the most influence.

Among the new orders for military materiel placed with Moscow, the Peruvian Government made a special contract for 12 Mi-24 Hind helicopters, one of the models of the Mil "flying tanks" being widely used in Afghanistan. The model chosen by the Peruvian Air Force [FAP] has several options in its weapon systems, going from the Hind-A to the Hind-D. So the model ordered by the FAP can perform as an assault helicopter, carrying cannons and transporting in its cabin, in addition to two crewmen, 12 soldiers with full gear.

Its basic weaponry is composed of rotational 20-milimeter electronically operated cannon; four launchers of 57-milimeter rockets (32 for each launcher); and a launcher for four anti-armor missiles of the Swatter class, weighing 20 kiligrams, with 2-km ran range. Flying at 320 km per hour, the Mi-24 Hind-P has a range of more than 1,000 km without refueling or extra fuel tanks.

The FAP has other Soviet helicopters in operation, like the Mi-6 Hook, for heavy weight transportation missions (an enormous vertical take-off contraption that can carry a payload of up to 12 tons) or for transportation of light infantry units, including small armored cars for general use. In the 1970's, the Peruvians incorporated the Mi-8 Hip, an armed transport (with machineguns and rocket launcher) which allows up to 28 passengers or a 4,000-kg load in two rear sections. These are the largest units of this kind on the Continent.

The FAP is also undertaking the modernization of some aircrafts not provided by the Soviet Union, such as the 32 bombers flown by the "Air Group 21." These are British Canberra planes designed in 1949 and built over a period of 10 years. The first one arrived in Peru during the Juan Velasco Alvarado government. These planes have been rehauled several times, the last time being in 1980 when the British Marshalls Company of Cambridge equipped them with a full electronic system. The wing size of at least four aircraft was expanded to allow their use in reconnaissance missions flying at more than 15,000 meters with maximum load and without extra fuel tanks, the FAP Canberras have a range of 1,290 kilometers and can drop 2,772 kg of bombs on a target that it can overfly for 10 minutes before returning to base. On the outside, these bombers are equipped with four Hispano-Suiza 20-mm cannons, two AS-30 air-ground missiles, and 74 40-mm rockets.

Late in the 1960's, one of these jets fell in Rio Grande do Sul when it was cruising through Brazilian air space without authorization, heading for Buenos Aires. Experts of the Brazilian Air Force found on board a large amount of reconnaissance material that could be used to determine penetration routes in Brazilian territory.

Percovich Comments

PY070258 Paris AFP in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Lima, 5 Sep (AFP) -- Peruvian Interior Minister Luis Percovich today claimed that there is an international campaign attempting to undermine Peru's image. Minister Percovich was speaking about the reports published in the Brazilian newspaper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO.

This Sao Paulo daily reported on Sunday, 2 September, that Peru is mortgaged to the Soviet Union for having purchased from the latter enormous quantities of arms, and on Monday that the Peruvian Government is keeping close surveillance along its border with Chile and Ecuador.

After hinting that this international anti-Peruvian campaign has political overtones, Percovich rejected the reports of the Sao Paulo daily regarding a Peruvian arms buildup labeling them whimsical.

He explained that Peru pursues its usual policy of supplying the police and Armed Forces with equipment in keeping with the nation's possibilities and current demands, but it is nothing out of the ordinary, because there have been no new or unplanned purchases.

He said that the campaign aims at convincing the international community that Peru is spending more on arms than on productive investments and that is totally false because we are spending much more on productive investments [words indistinct]. He reiterated that Peru is a peaceful nation which maintains friendly relations with its neighbors.

Meanwhile the Soviet Embassy accused the Brazilian daily of plagiarism [as received] and of trying to disrupt Soviet-Peruvian relations.

Further Percovich Comments

PY061647 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The armed forces minister, the interior minister, and the chief of the Armed Forces Joint Command today submitted a detailed report to the Senate National Defense Committee on the repression of terrorism in the emergency zone and in other areas of the country.

After meeting with the Senate committee, reporters tried to speak with War Minister Major General Oscar Noel. However, he courteously declined to comment on reports from Brazil on the alleged Peruvian military dependence on the USSR and on the alleged accelerated Peruvian rearmament.

Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca agreed to talk with reporters.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What can you tell us about the Brazilian [words indistinct] saying that Peru may be preparing for war against Ecuador and Chile and that Peru may be buying Soviet weapons?

[Percovich] These reports are totally groundless. Our policy has been to provide the Armed Forces and the police with equipment within our own capabilities and in keeping with the circumstances. We have done nothing extraordinary, and there are neither new nor unscheduled purchases. [end recording]

Mariategui Denies War Plans

PY061915 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Sandro Mariategui today announced that the Foreign Ministry has issued a communique addressed to foreign embassies denying a Brazilian newspaper report on the alleged surveillance in border areas for military purposes. He added that the report is part of the international conspiracy against Peru denounced by President Belaunde.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] A newspaper published in the Brazilian capital is continuing its campaign against Peru. Now it has reported that Peru is ready for war against Chile or Ecuador. What is your opinion on this report?

[Mariategui] Well, it is part of the international conspiracy the president of the Republic has denounced. It was answered yesterday through a report released by the ANDEAN NEWS AGENCY.

[Reporter] Do yo believe this report will disturb relations between Peru and the other countries involved?

[Mariategui] The report is obviously aimed at disturbing them, but the Peruvian position is so clear that I do not believe relations will be affected. [end recording]

TRANSPORTATION MINISTER ON AIR ACCORD WITH U.S.

PY061822 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The signing of a commercial air transportation agreement between Peru and the United States is imminent. Transportation Minister architect Carlos Pestana Zeballos today said that the agreement will be signed despite the approval of anti-noise legislation in the United States and that the agreement will benefit the two countries.

[Begin recording] [Pestana Zeballos] The last round of negotiations ended before Independence Day. Some pending issues are now being analyzed by the ministries involved in commercial air transporation. The foreign minister, who is conducting the negotiations through Ambassador Jose Carlos Mariategui [as heard], has requested information on some documents on air transportation, routes, gasoline, service, and so forth from the Ministries of Transportation, Aeronautics, and Tourism. We have already given our opinion on a couple of documents that are being improved to allow the foreign minister to continue the negotiating process through diplomatic notes.

[Question indistinct]

[Pestana Zeballos] No, they are underway not as rounds of talks but at the diplomatic level.

[Unidendified reporter] Mr. Minister, will the agreement be signed despite the U.S. anti-noise legislation?

[Pestana Zeballos] I think it will be because formulas must be worked out to meet the regulations set by each country. [end recording]

MARIATEGUI CRITICIZES CENTRAL BANK ESTIMATES

PY061635 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Sandro Mariategui today said that the statements by Central Bank President Richard Webb on the national economy are pessimistic and are the kind of remarks usually made by a man of his personality. Webb had said that the fiscal deficit will surpass 14 percent. Mariategui made this statement after installing the national Pacific Basin Affairs Commission.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What is your reaction to the report on the national economy submitted yesterday by Central Bank President Richard Webb?

[Mariategui] Well, I believe that he put forth some of his own viewpoints, which disagree with those of the Economy Ministry, and that he did not... [Changes thought] He is defending a thesis that he did not mention before. He has remained silent for many years and he is obviously to a large extent responsible for the current situation.

[Reporter] Dr Webb stated that the fiscal deficit will be 14 percent of the GNP. What is your opinion of this assessment?

[Mariategui] (?As I have said), it is far more pessimistic and (?gloomier) than the real situation. [Words indistinct] his personality, his character.

[Reporter] What is the real situation?

[Mariategui] Considerably lower, considerably lower. I believe the deficit will be around 9 to 7 percent. [end recording]

WORKERS GIVE ULTIMATUM TO LIMA MAYOR BARRANTES

PY051355 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1110 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Lima city workers have leveled serious charges against Mayor Alfonson Barrantes Lingan during a march staged in Lima. They warned Barrantes of an indefinite general strike. Workers thus complete the 48-hour strike they staged demanding compliance with collective bargaining pacts agreed upon during the administration of Mayor Eduardo Orrego. In this regard, labor leader Carlos Salazar has said that Barrantes has infringed upon the rights of workers insofar as salary readjustments, contract conditions, and hiring of employees is concerned.

PEASANTS COUNTERATTACK, KILL 15 SHINING PATH

PY040030 Paris AFP in Spanish 1657 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Lima, 3 Sep (AFP) -- Reliable sources today reported that a group of peasants belonging to an anti-subversive paramilitary organization killed 15 Shining Path members and wounded 13 others. In the town of Mizquibamba, 110 km southeast of Ayacucho.

A group of witnesses, from the zone of San Miguel, capital of the De la Mar Province of Ayacucho, reported that the peasants threw the bodies into a gorge after the massacre. The violent confrontation, which took place on 1 September, started off when a strongly armed Shining Path column was seen near Mizquibamba. This made the peasants arm themselves with sling shots, machetes, and cocobolos (a long rope with a lead or rock ball tied to its end) and confront them.

10 PERSONS KILLED IN SHINING PATH CLASHES

PY060005 Paris AFP in Spanish 1530 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Police sources reported here today that 10 persons, including a police sergeant and a teacher, died, 7 were injured, and considerable material damages were inflicted in the course of Shining Path actions carried out in Lima and in rural areas.

Sergeant Heraclides Pantoja Gonzales was murdered in cold blood on Tuesday, 4 September, shot five times when a 30-man-strong Shining Path column intercepted a bus in San Juan Banos de Ravi, Cerro de Pasco, 317 km southeast of Lima, according to the sources. The same column also raided the hamlet of Cuchimachay, Chinca District, also in Cerro de Pasco, where they killed teacher Pablo Bustillos Loyola and six yet to be identified peasants.

Earlier the column had attacked the Uchuchuchua mining district located in the same area as the above places, where they seized a small truck to use in their attacks, the Cerro de Pasco police headquarters confirmed.

In Uras, Le Mar Province, Ayacucho Department, the elderly parents of a police officer, Crisostomo Flores and Cipriana Chavez, were murdered after having been publicly tortured at the local square. This event took place on Wednesday, 29 August, but because of the remoteness of the area it became known only today.

Meanwhile last night extremists again disseminated explosive devices in downtown Lima raising to 7 the number of persons injured while the five bank branches that were attacked were severely damaged. The bombings, which had not taken place in Lima for at least 3 months, forced stores, which at the time, 1945 local time, were full of people, to close their doors and the passers-by swiftly left the streets for the shelter of their residences.

Police forces immediately carried out dragnet operations in various parts of the city and arrested several suspects although the latter's exact number has not been revealed.

In the meantime, the Political-Military Command of the Emergency Zone has reinstated the dry law in the departments of Apurimac, Ayacucho and Huancavelica, prohibiting law enforcement personnel to enter public places wearing their uniforms, carrying arms while not on duty, to avoid incidents like the one that cost an agent his life a few days ago.

CIVIL GUARDS UNDER ARREST FOR MURDER OF PEASANTS

PY051400 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0303 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Lima, 4 Sep (EFE) -- Interior Minister Luis Percovich has confirmed that 26 members of the Civil Guard are under arrest due to their alleged involvement in the November 1983 massacre of 47 campesinos of an Andean village.

Percovich said that the 26 members of the Sinchis, an antiterrorist unit operating in the Andean region, and of the Civil Guard, are being held responsible for the death of 47 persons who were participating in a party in Soccos, located in Ayacucho Department.

INTERIOR MINISTER 'OFFENDED' BY BLANCO CHARGES

PY070240 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Excerpt] There are sectors which are using destabilizing tactics because it serves them in their electoral efforts, General Julio Cesar Rapela has said. He added that those groups understand that to the extent that their efforts succeed they will profit in the elections. The interior minister stated that the government is not acting against any political sector in particular and stressed that in that regard he has a clear conscience.

Gen Rapela stated that he felt offended by the statements made by some leaders of the National (Blanco) Party who had asked that he be removed from his post because they claimed that he was not an impartial minister. On this subject, the interior minister said:

[Begin Rapela recording] I have been offended by those statements because I feel that to say that I am biased is to say that I am not honest in the fulfillment of my duties. I feel that I have not done anything to be branded as a dishonest person. Obviously I am identified with this process. Nobody can ignore this fact. However, I congratulate myself for it because this process is the one that has sought, by all means, to achieve a political opening and to achieve the democratic institutionalization of the country. Therefore, I consider that that is not a negative but a positive factor. Therefore, I feel annoyed. I feel, as I have just told you, offended. I consider this an unfortunate incident, which I feel will be overcome. [end recording]

LEADER ON WORKERS PARTY WITHDRAWS FROM ELECTIONS

PY060320 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 30 Aug 84 p 6

[Excerpt] "We found out that the citizenry will have many new options to choose from and decided that it would have been a pointless struggle." This remark has been made by Juan C. Cabrera, main leader of the Workers Party [Partido Laborista] and at least as far as he is concerned this remark explains the reasons for the unexpected withdrawal of this sector from the upcoming election.

The withdrawal was unexpected because this party, whose appearance at this political stage of the country was equally surprising, had participated in the dialogue with the military leadership, had expressed its opinions at the meetings, and had approved the "Naval Club Accord."

Juan C. Cabrera said: "We found out that the citizenry will have many new options to choose from and decided that to participate under these conditions would be a pointless struggle. At first we wanted to go ahead because we were convinced that we were offering our constituency a course outside the traditional framework. We wanted to offer the people a straightforward option. "We even had our tickets ready when at 1700 on Monday 27 August, we found that in addition to Bolentini's party there would be two more, that is, the Socialist Convergence and the Labor Party. So we decided to withdraw."

BRIEFS

NEW BIWEEKLY -- It has been announced that ATLANTICO will issue its first edition tomorrow. The biweekly, headquartered in Rocha, will provide information on Rocha Department. It is an independent publication without a political ideology. [Summary] [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Aug 84 PY]

SEPULVEDA AMOR DECRIES MILITARY PRESENCE IN AREA

FL061652 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1510 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The increased military presence in Central America is most disturbing to the Contadora Group, inasmuch as it hinders the process of pacification of the area, Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor charged today. Prior to his departure for Panama for an informal meeting with his counterparts from Colombia, Venezuela, and the host country, the Mexican foreign secretary repeated that the Contadora peace efforts have not failed. He added that proof of this is the interest shown by the Central American foreign ministers to continue peace negotiations through Contadora's coordination.

Sepulveda Amor said he believes there is a political will on the part of the Central American nations to sign the document on peace and cooperation in Central America which will make the area's economic, political, and social stability possible. In that respect, the Mexican foreign secretary told NOTIMEX that during the talks beginning today in Panama there will be considerable progress in finding mechanisms which would allow a lasting peace in the central portion of the American continent.

After commenting that this Thursday he will meet only with the Contadora foreign ministers, Sepulveda Amor announced that tomorrow he will hold talks with the Central American foreign ministers.

Interviewed at the hanger of the capital's airport, the foreign secretary said that during the Contadora foreign ministers' meeting the participants will discuss the next working session to be held in San Jose, Costa Rica, with the foreign ministers of the European Economic Community and Central American countries to seek a permanent solution to the regional conflict.

GOVERNORS DEMAND PROBE OF PAN ACTIVITIES

FL051542 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2130 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 4 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Eight Mexican governors have demanded an investigation into links between the conservative National Action Patty [PAN] and the U.S. Republican Party. They have requested cancellation of the party's registration if the links are verified.

They added that political parties in Mexico may make use of their political rights but they should not depart from constitutional precepts because no one has the right to endanger the sovereignty of the nation, least of all rightist groups that seek alliances and support outside the country.

The governors of the States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Sonora, Michoacan, San Luis Potosi, Aguascalientes, Tamaulipas, Puebla, Morelos, and Quintana Roo emphasized that no one has the right to look outside the country for solutions that attack Mexican sovereignty.

The People's Socialist Party (PPS) meanwhile has formally requested the investigation of the PAN for suspected subordinate relationships with and economic and political dependency on foreign institutions. The PPS request includes three points.

The 6-page document relates events of what the PPS calls the Hermosillo conspiracy and recent statements by U.S. Ambassador John Gavin, who in meetings with the Mexican press admitted holding talks with the PAN and other groups involved in the conspiracy against the country.

The PPS document also emphasizes links between the PAN and the International Democratic Union and the Republican International Cooperation Fund to Propagate the Values of Capitalism in the World [Fondo International Republicano de Cooperation para Propagar en el Mundo los Valores del Capitalismo].

NAVARRETE OPENS JOINT MEEING WITH INDIA

FL061850 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2013 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 5 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Under secretary of Foreign Affairs Jorge Eduardo Navarrete today said that the complex and delicate international situation demands increasing efforts by nations like India and Mexico to strengthen bilateral links. Opening the first meeting of the Mexican-Indian Joint Cooperation Commission, Navarrete, who is under secretary for economic affairs at the Foreign Secretariat, pointed out that bilateral actions allow countries to counteract the bad effects of financial restrictions, protectionist barriers, and the high cost of technology and capital. Navarrete pointed out that to the discouraging economic situation must be added the tense and difficult atmosphere that dominates international relations. He said the arms race, the proliferation of areas of regional conflict, and the general deterioration of relations among nations threaten the peace, the welfare, and even the survival of mankind.

EDUCATION, CULTURAL ACCORD SIGNED WITH PANAMA

FL061346 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0102 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The Foreign Ministry today reported that the third joint Mexican-Panamanian meeting on cultural and education exchange ended last night. At the meeting, which was closed by Panama's Education Minister Susana Richa de Torrijos and Mexico's Under Secretary for Planning and Cultural Affairs Ricardo Valero, a bilateral activities program covering the aforementioned matters for the period 1984-87 was signed. It was also agreed that during 1984 a basic scientific and technical cooperation agreement would be signed to establish specific areas of cooperation. The accord signed on Tuesday will strengthen the exchange of information and experts in the fields of education, planning, and human resources administration. Also covered by the accord is the exchange of radio and educational television programs and the presentation of film festivals.

JAPANESE DEPUTY MINISTER ON DEBT NEGOTIATIONS

FL051558 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2227 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Understanding between debtors and creditors has become indispensable to attain a better negotiation of debts, Japan's Deputy Foreign Minister Ishimatsu Kitagawa noted today. In an interview at this city's international airport prior to his return to Tokyo, the Japanese official said he supports talks between rich and poor nationa for the renegotiation of debts. He explained that during the talks he held with Under Secretary of Foreign Relations Alfonso de Rosenzweig and Senator Hugo B. Margain, he made it clear that Japan recognizes Mexico's leadership in the pacification of Central America.

On another subject, the deputy foreign minister reported that Japanese investments in Mexico amount to $1.2 billion, and added that only 2 years ago they were $700 million, an amount which doubled by the end of 1983.

PRO-ARIAS GROUP CALLS FOR DEMONSTRATION

PA061844 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Sep 84 p 3a

[National Patriotic Civic Committee "manifesto to the nation" issued in Panama City, dated 4 September -- capitalized passages as published]

[Text] THE NATIONAL PATRIOTIC CIVIC COMMITTEE [Comite Civico Patriotico National], informs the Panamanian people that after contempt was shown for the will of the majority of the citizens expressed in the 6 May and 10 June elections, our organization was formed to:

FIRST: Demand respect for the people's will expressed at the polls which resulted in the democratic election of the citizens who are to rule us: [as published]

DR ARNULFO ARIAS MADRID, PRESIDENT-ELECT

CARLOS RODRIGUEZ, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT

DR RICARDO ARIAS CALDERON, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT

SECOND: Denounce and fight the criminal and inhuman drug trafficking carried out by top officials of the government and the National Guard which has shocked our country and discredited it before the rest of the world.

THIRD: Denounce and fight corruption in government branches and its institutions which hurts our dignity, integrity, and the feelings of our people, victims in the past 16 years of the misappropriation and squandering of state funds by criminals who, hiding behind important public posts, have used these funds and continue to use them -- while they parade around unpunished -- thus showing the lack of justice in our country.

FOURTH: Denounce the shameful arms trafficking, sponsored and protected by top officials of the present government. We also denounce the use of Panamanian planes to carry weapons to the Central American region.

WHEREAS: During this time we have been working in a civil and peaceful way, thus exercising OUR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS, which allow us freedom of expression, freedom of association, freedom to assemble, freedom to make public protests, etc.

WE EXPRESS: Our repudiation of the cowardice of those who, shielding themselves behind the force of weapons, are trying to frighten a defenseless people. We, at the present moment of total corruption and moral crisis being experienced by the country, want to warn the citizenry and state publicly that despite every threat and intimidation we will continue fighting so that the will of our people, WHO CHOSE TO COEXIST IN A TRUE AND REAL DEMOCRACY, will be recognized and respected. Therefore, from this moment on we announce and invite all groups and the citizens in general to the GREAT NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION of support for the will of the people who elected our TRUE AND ONLY PRESIDENT, Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid. This demonstration will include the participation of all district and provincial civic committees and will be staged on 9 October 1984.

NATIONAL PATRIOTIC CIVIC COMMITTEE CHAPTERS OF CHIRIQUI, BOCAS DEL TORO, VERAGUAS, HERRERA, COCLE, LOS SANTOS, COLON, DARIEN, AND SAN BLAS (THE LATTER TWO STILL IN FORMATION)

PANAMA 4 SEPTEMBER 1984

EEC AID FOR RURAL PROJECTS TOTALS $30 MILLION

FL061516 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0030 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] San Jose, 5 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- At present, EEC financial support for agrarian reform and rural development projects in Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica is nearly $30 million. El Salvador and Guatemala were excluded from the EEC's 5-year program because until now these two nations had been giving a thrust to democratic processes to [word indistinct] with military dictatorships.

Nevertheless, El Salvador and Guatemala will be included under an EEC accord for increased economic aid to Central America, which will issue from the meeting by European and Central American foreign ministers to be held on 28-29 September in San Jose. At the meeting, the foreign ministers from Spain, Portugal, and the Contadora Group -- Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama -- will be present as observers.

The current EEC cooperation program with Costa Rica comes to some $18 million, which does not include technical assistance provided by experts, seminars, and commercial promotions.

At the summit meeting, all foreign ministers from EEC member-countries will attend -- Italy, France, England, Greece, West Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. The EEC has a Latin American subheadquarters in Venezuela which has responsibility for Costa Rica.

COSTA RICA

'COMPLETE SUPPORT' EXPRESSED FOR CONTADORA GROUP

PA061750 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 5 Sep 84 p 2

[Report by Euclides Corro]

[Text] The Costa Rican Government has completely reversed its position on the results obtained by the Contadora Group. President Luis Alberto Monge has expressed through the Foreign Ministry his complete support for the peace efforts being made by Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and Mexico.

This can be surmised from a communique released by the Panamanian Foreign Affairs Ministry yestersday afternoon through which Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez relayed instructions from President Monge with regard to Contadora. Our readers will probably remember that Monge said during a press conference a few days ago that the Contadora Group had failed and the Central American crisis should now be handled through the OAS.

However, "in the message received by the Panamanian Foreign Affairs Ministry addressed to Foreign Affairs Minister Oyden Ortega, the Costa Rican foreign minister states that the government headed by Luis Alberto Monge is firmly convinced that a binding [vinculante] treaty leading to a prompt pacification and democratization of the region can be successfully achieved through the Contadora Group."

Gutierrez tells Ortega in the message that the Costa Rican Government will do everything in its power to see that this effort culminates in the signing of an enforceable and verifiable treaty and that the likelihood of taking recourse to the OAS will not be considered so long as there exists the possibility of achieving the stated objectives through the Contadora Group.

He also stresses Costa Rica's willingness to help conclude a Central American peace treaty. As evidence of this stance, Costa Rica announced that Foreign Minister Gutierrez will be in Panama on Friday to take part in the meeting of the Contadora Group with the Central American foreign ministers.

PRESIDENT MONGE DENIES ARMS PURCHASE FROM U.S.

PA070232 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2133 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] San Jose, 6 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge today denied that his government is planning to buy modern military equipment, as THE LOS ANGELES TIMES reported and a government official confirmed here. The U.S. newspaper said that Costa Rica was planning to buy in the United States 4,000 M-16 rifles, 2 Cessna OB-1 planes, 81-mm mortars, rocket launchers, tanks, and uniforms. The news was confirmed this morning by Colonel Francisco Tascan, senior office of the Public Security Ministry, who, however, denied the possibility of buying tanks, because "there is no place for them in our services."

Col Tascan explained that Costa Rica is trying to get the U.S. Government to donate the equipment and said that the mortars and planes could be used "to improve the patrol of our coasts, which are currently unprotected."

Meanwhile, President Monge has denied that there are any plans to obtain this equipment. "I am surprised by Tascan's statements," Monge said. President Monge said that "this is the second time that this officer has made the same mistake." "Francisco Tascan's statements are unfounded; he has not consulted on this matter with the president nor with the Security Council," President Monge told the newsmen.

Last April Col Tascan reported that Costa Rica was trying to obtain similar equipment. On that occasion, the president immediately denied Tascan's statements.

EL SALVADOR

MINISTER AGREES TO MEET WITH GUERRILLAS IN U.S.

PA070259 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2046 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, Salvadoran minister of the Presidency, said today that he is willing to meet in the United States with representatives of the Salvadoran guerrillas and right wing to seek ways that will lead to peace.

In remarks to the local station Radio Cadena YSKL, Rey Prendes clarified that he will participate in such a meeting to be held on 12 October as leader of the ruling Christian Democratic Party. Rey Prendes announced that Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the leftist FDR, and Roberto D'Aubuisson, leader of the rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA), have been invited to the meeting.

The meeting is sponsored by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions of the University of Los Angeles and according to Rey Prendes, it will be televised to Latin America. The minister of the Presidency added that the debate on the Salvadoran situation will be attended by several U.S. congressmen and representatives of other U.S. sectors "connected with democratic institutions."

According to Rey Prendes, when he spoke over the telephone with D'Aubuisson regarding participation in the debate, the ARENA leader said that a meeting of his party's leadership must be held to appoint its representative.

The minister said that the participation of those Salvadoran political sectors in the meeting is very important "because the meeting might lead to a number of proposals for appropriate ways to achieve peace."

Rey Prendes said that the government headed by Jose Napoleon Duarte since 1 June "does not rule out any possibility in the attempt to find peace" since it has always proposed a national dialogue.

The official also indicated that the current Salvadoran Government seeks a prompt solution to the armed conflict, adding that "we should not wait 20 years to begin a peace process as has occurred in Colombia." For its part, the FMLN has reiterated on various occasions its willingness to hold a dialogue with the Christian Democratic government even though it has harshly criticized the first 3 months of the administration in the political, social, economic, and military fields.

ARMY REPORTS ON CLASHES WITH GUERRILLAS

PA070021 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The Salvadoran Army is continuing counterinsurgency operations in the northern, central, and eastern zones, at the same time that the guerrillas are increasing their activities in these zones. A civilian source reported that battles between the FMLN and the Salvadoran Army have been going on for over a week, south of San Isidro Labrador, San Antonio Los Ranchos and El Alto and north of Nueva Trinidad, Arcatao, Platanira, and San Antonio La Cruz, in Chalatenango Department. The same source said that the Atlacatl Battalion and the 4th Army Brigade have sustained many casualties in 9 days of combat with the FMLN rebels. The Army's total casualties so far are 62.

The Salvadoran Air Force with A-37 and push-and-pull planes have been giving air support to the land forces near La Laguna, El Tamarindo, and Nueva Trinidad. The civilian source also reported that Army troops were ambushed by FMLN forces at km 40 on the northern main highway in San Salvador Department.

Another report says that at approximately 2200 on 5 September, FMLN guerrillas destroyed two powerlines near Santa Cruz Michapa, Cuscatlan Department. Afterwards, the guerrillas left in the direction of Tenancingo, a military source reported. We also received a report on the kidnapping of Cecilio Orellana by a group of guerrillas near Monte Redondo Potonico, San Vicente Department. Orellana managed to escape in Cerro el Falso, which has been a guerrilla bastion in San Vicente Department.

There is another report indicating that soldier Edgardo Briceno Lemus was wounded on 4 September, when the guerrillas ambushed a military patrol in Santa Cruz, Usulutan Department. Military forces in Chalatenango have reported that the military operations in the zone are trying to dislodge the rebels, who have been in the zone since the beginning of the armed conflict almost 5 years ago.

In Morazan, the military forces have reported that military operations have continued without interruption, the same situation is reported in La Union Department. From Jiquilisco, we received a report of an armed clash in El Mango Canton. The source did not say anything about casualties.

FMLN BULLETINS READ ON RADIO CADENA SONORA

Aguilares Action

PA052138 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2130 GMT 4 Sep 84

[FMLN war bulletin read over the telephone by unidentified FMLN spokesman, date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] On 1 September, at 2200, FMLN guerrilla forces carried out an attack to harass the enemy at the garrison-barracks in Aguilares, San Salvador Department. Our forces entered the city without being detected by the enemy and caught the guards stationed near the command post by surprise, attacking them with a barrage of rifle fire. There is still no information on the number of enemy casualties. The enemy was unable to repel the attack of our victorious forces, which later withdrew without a problem.

[Signed] Captain (Paco), Commander of the Front

Truck Ambushed

PA052132 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2130 GMT 4 Sep 84

[FMLN war bulletin read over the telephone to Radio Cadena Sonora by unidentified FMLN spokesman; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] On Monday, 3 September, at 0700, guerrilla members ambushed a truck carrying soldiers from Aguilares to Guazapa, northern San Salvador Department. The ambush was set up at km 26 of the Northern Highway. Our units concentrated a barrage of rifle fire at the enemy traveling in the vehicle, inflicting a still undetermined number of casualties. Later, our members withdrew without any problems.

VENCEREMOS DENIES COPREFA REPORT ON CASUALTIES

PA060249 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Once again the Press Committee of the Armed Forces [Coprefa], discredited Armed Forces pretext committee, has published a communique in various communications media, claiming that the Army has inflicted several casualties of the FMLN. According to the Coprefa's communique, the Army inflicted nine casualties on our forces in clashes near Cacaopera, Morazan Department, including a woman commander. Little Colonel Cienfuegos really has a delirious imagination! The FMLN did not suffer one single casualty during the battles in Cacaopera. Our forces did not suffer not even a bruise. What really occurred in Cacaopera was that the puppet Army suffered six casualties.

In order to give a sensationalist tone to its communiques, Coprefa always mentions women commanders, or blond fighters from the USSR or Italy, or brunets [morochitos] from who knows where. The only blonds here are the Yankee advisers who train and command the puppet Army. The only blonds here are the CIA agents who advise Cienfuegos at the Armed Forces pretext committee. Thus, the reports about the nine FMLN casualties during clashes in Cacaopera, Morazan Department, are absolutely false.

GUATEMALA

MLN REPORTS MARXIST ATTACK ON LEADERS' HOMES

PA062130 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The National Liberation Movement, MLN, has reported through a press communique that two of its leaders' residences were attacked in the municipality of Villa Nueva. We will read the text of the communique issued by the MLN public relations section. The document states the following:

The MLN publicly reports that on Monday night several unidentified persons attacked the residences of two of the party's leaders in the municipality of Villa Nueva. This incident is added to many acts of violence in the country, and is rejected by the honest and hardworking people. It shows, once more, that the Marxist subversion at the service of the Russians, Cubans, and Nicaraguans, has focused the (?anger) against the candidacy of Mario Sandoval Alarcon, who has always maintained his unwavering struggle for the liberty and tranquillity of the Guatemalan people. The MLN demands that the authorities initiate investigations to find the perpetrators of this incident which, fortunately, did not harm anyone.

PARTY YOUTH ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON MISSING PERSONS

PA070227 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 6 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] The Democratic Socialist Youth [Juventud Socialista Democratica, JSD] an affiliate of the Democratic Socialist Party [PSD] yesterday issued a communique in which it expresses support for the "Mutual Support Group" which was formed, the communique adds, to counter the wave of abductions that is sweeping through Guatemala and asks that the group's missing relatives be returned to their families alive.

Guatemala's socioeconomic structure is unjust; it contributes to political inequality and to the polarization of society, the communique adds. The high rate of murders and missing persons is a consequence of that polarization and it has left many families without means of support while others have not lost hope of recovering their loved ones alive, the note states.

The Democratic Socialists believe that violent and traditional methods are out of place among civilized peoples. Unfortunately, the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man is not respected in Guatemala, the communique adds, stating that the declaration's advocacy of the right to life, organization, and free participation of democratic and progressive sectors in the country's political life are particularly violated. Therefore, the JSD reiterates its firm solidarity with the "Mutual Support Group," the communique notes. The JSD bulletin concludes by asking that the Guatemalan head of state expeditiously clarify the whereabouts of tens of thousands of missing persons and immediately return them to their families.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA VIEWS SECURITY COUNCIL CONVOCATION

PA061514 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica has accepted the credentials of new Nicaraguan Ambassador Danilo Agur Vivas. After the ceremony Paz Barnica made declarations to the press on important topics. Here is the foreign minister:

[Begin recording] [Paz Barnica] In my opinion, the convocation of the UN Security Council is a ruse by the Nicaraguan Government to divert international attention from the serious domestic conflict that nation is suffering. In addition, convocation at this moment is merely an effort to weaken and boycott the Contadora Group peace efforts, because it has occurred precisely when the five Contadora and four Central American foreign ministers are about to meet in Panama City to discuss peace, democracy, security, and cooperation for the development. The Colombian, Venezuelan, Panamanian, and Mexican foreign ministers will meet in Panama City tomorrow to prepare for the meeting that foreign ministers will hold on Wednesday or Thursday [as heard].

[Unidentified reporter] What is your opinion of the situation in Central America?

[Paz Barnica] I think the situation has improved substantially in the Central American region. For several months a climate of reduced tension has existed in the area. This climate is favorable for extended negotiations to find an overall solution, just as the Contadora Group has advocated. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RETURN OF PILOTS' BODIES

PA061310 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Nicaragua is willing to turn over the bodies of the U.S. pilots to their relatives, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman stressed yesterday. He disclosed that he had talked with the parents of the two [U.S.] pilots who attacked the military training school in Santa Clara and were downed by the Sandinist People's Army artillery. Regarding the conversation with the parents of the two Americans, D'Escoto Brockman said:

[Begin D'Escoto recording] One of the parents told us that he was very grateful [words indistinct] that he was anxious to obtain information. He said no one had called him or told him anything. Of course, they both said they were grief-stricken and thanked our government for thinking of them, offering its condolences, locating them to express this feeling, and inviting them to come to Nicaragua. [end recording]

In the wake of these incidents, a spokesman of the Civilian Military Assistance group said that the United States was willing to pay whatever Nicaragua asked for to return the bodies of the Americans.

[Begin D'Escoto recording] We also expressed our willingness to have the relatives come here. We are not traffickers in pain and death, obviously. Although we sent a protest note to Secretary of State Shultz for the incursions by these planes and the helicopter, in addition to the bombing of the Patriotic Military Service in Santa Clara and the resulting deaths, we are drafting another note which will be sent today or tomorrow at the latest. In this note, in addition to reiterating our protest, we are clearly indicating that we feel the United States is responsible for this criminal negligence. [end recording]

The foreign minister also expressed concern over Contadora's silence at this dangerous time.

[Begin recording] [Question indistinct]

[D'Escoto] Contadora has kept quiet in this regard, which I would describe as worrisome. Contadora should clearly and unequivocally denounce this. Its silence personally worries me. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTRY SENDS PROTEST NOTE TO SHULTZ

PA062250 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2033 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Report from the Foreign Ministry by Manuel Espinosa Rivera -- live]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry today will send a protest note to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. It reads:

Mr Secretary:

I once again write Your Excellency with regard to last Tuesday's air raid on the village of Santa Clara in which U.S. citizens were involved and which prompted the Nicaraguan Government to issue Protest Note No 1218 dated 2 September. New developments now demand further clarification. According to a report that appeared in the U.S. press yesterday the two American mercenaries were part of a group made up of at least four more U.S. mercenaries who arrived in Honduras from the United States in late August. The report adds that six U.S. mercenaries were sent to Honduras to conduct paramilitary actions against Nicaragua by an organization named Civilian Military Assistance, (Ayuda Civica Militar), headquartered in the state of Alabama. The report indicates that that organization has been involved in financing military actions against Nicaragua since at least May 1984, when it sent that paramilitary group to Honduras to train the Mercenary army that has been recruited, financed, armed and directed by U.S. military and intelligence officers to carry out military and paramilitary attacks in and against Nicaragua. The press report indicates that the founder of Civilian Military Assistance said that the U.S. members of that organization, who have been trained in the U.S. Armed Forces, instruct the mercenary army in basic training, handling of mines, setting up booby traps, making homemade weapons, trench digging [honda]; and survival training. It adds that so far Civilian Military Assistance has provided the mercenary army with more than $70,000. The same report states that the U.S. Government has been aware of the Civilian Military Assistance's activities since at least November 1974 (as heard) with regard to its supply and training of commands for paramilitary actions against Nicaragua, including funds. The organization's founder told the U.S. press that he was approached by an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI, back then, and queried about his organization's activities. The item goes on to say that U.S. Government officials were fully aware of the departure of the six U.S. mercenaries for Honduras in August 1984 and of their presence in that country before the attack at Santa Clara.

Respected advisers in the United States have informed Nicaragua that the activities of the Civilian Military Assistance and its principal leaders, including its founder, who are U.S. mercenaries, openly violate U.S. criminal law, particularly Section 960, Article 18 of the U.S. code, which describes such actions as crimes punishable with up to 3 years in prison for any person inside the United States who with premeditation steals, or facilitates, provides funds, or takes part in any military or naval action against the territory of a foreign country with which the United States is at peace.

Advisers in the United States have also informed Nicaragua that U.S. authorities have initiated criminal procedures against persons who have violated this same section on two earlier occasions which involved less serious circumstances than those described above. In 1981 New Orleans courts brought criminal charges against persons who conspired to carry out military actions against the government of Dominica.

In 1982 charges were filed on account of attempts to carry out military actions against the Haitian Government. However, despite its full awareness of the activities carried out by the persons grouped in the self-styled Civilian Military Assistance, the U.S. Government has filed no charges against them. Nicaragua is forced to conclude that such an omission is deliberate and that such illegal activities are targeted against Nicaragua. The U.S. Government's disregard for its own laws in this matter is in itself at least an endorsement of the illegal activities carried out by U.S. mercenaries, if not flagrant cooperation with them, which recognized principles on the responsibilities of states would entitle Nicaragua to lay full responsibility for these actions and the damages that they have caused on the U.S. Government.

In reference to the above, Nicaragua formally protests the conduct that the United States has observed to date in the sense of not taking appropriate action to prevent military actions against Nicaragua by U.S. mercenaries, particularly the fact that the United States has not initiated legal action against the mercenaries as stipulated in Section 960 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code.

Nicaragua demands immediate commencement of such legal action to prevent further illegal actions and damages against Nicaragua. The U.S.'s failure to demand compliance of its law in this matter will constitute, particularly in the light of this protest and demand, additional evidence of the U.S. approval, if not collaboration, with such actions.

I take the opportunity to present to Your Excellency my respects.

The protest note is signed by Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, foreign minister.

U.S.-NICARAGUA TALKS END IN MANZANILLO

FL071100 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0330 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Manzanillo, Mexico 6 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Foreign Secretariat has reported that the fifth formal meeting between Nicaraguan and U.S. representatives ended today in Manzanillo. At the conclusion of the meeting, the Foreign Secretariat's Under Secretary for Multilateral Affairs Victor Flores Olea, on behalf of Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, expressed the Mexican Government's pleasure on this series of conversations having taking place, and reiterated Mexico's complete willingness to continue efforts directed at normalizing bilateral relations between Nicaragua and the United States. He added that these dialogues are significantly important to the efforts being realized in the search for peaceful solutions to Central America's problems.

The Nicaraguan and U.S. delegations expressed their willingness to hold another round of conversations at a future date. The Manzanillo meeting was presided over by Nicaragua's Victor Tinoco and U.S. special envoy on Central America Harry Shlaudeman.

According to reports, the two nations have identified the concessions each is willing to make and the areas in which comprises can be made.

Nicaragua is asking the United States to end aiding the counterrevolutionaries, and that it respect the international law principle of state self-determination. The United States has insisted that the Sandinists stop buying weapons, that they refrain from a supposed sending of weapons to Salvadoran guerrillas, and accept former Somozists participation in the presidential elections.

NUNEZ VIEWS 'ESCALATION OF WAR' BY U.S.

PA061639 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] In a brief analysis of the dangerous situation faced by our country because of the escalation of U.S. aggression against Nicaragua, Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, president of the State Council, has stressed that Nicaragua will outline simultaneously its firm peace policy for the region at all international forums.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Commander: After lodging its strong protest over the U.S. aggressions at the United Nations, will Nicaragua lodge a similar protest at the IPU?

[Nunez] We will outline at the IPU Nicaragua's position on the U.S. Government's aggressive policy. I think it is now clear that the State Council, the FSLN, and the revolutionary government were right in worrying that an exacerbation of Central America problems would inevitably lead to the involvement of North Americans in the conflict in this region. And it has been in Nicaragua that the escalation of the aggression has taken place. Sending four two-engine planes and a helicopter in military formation to attack military objectives is tantamount to raising the level of the war. The result has been the deaths of three North Americans [as heard], and we simply cannot be satisfied with the notion that they may have been [words indistinct] (?hired). Instead, we are now beginning to ask ourselves how many more North Americans are being organized and incorporated in the counterrevolutionary forces to strengthen them, particularly since those counterrevolutionary forces do not have a real capability and must count on effective logistical and operational support [word indistinct] from a power like the United States to launch this type of attack.

Therefore, the main issue we will raise at the UN Security Council will be, above all, a warning that the attack staged over the weekend entails an escalation of the war and that the U.S. Government is moving toward more serious actions, that is, toward an escalation of the conflict in the region and particularly the aggression against Nicaragua.

[Reporter] Commander: Could you assess the direct participation of these North Americans?

[Nunez] The main point to stress here is that the North American government has ignored the U.S. Congress in attacking us. It has not demonstrated the slightest attention to or regard for the resolutions issued by Congress and has sought funds elsewhere to maintain financial support for the counterrevolutionaries. We must call attention to this because the Congress is supposed to be a foremost power in the United States. Yet the paranoia and madness of this intransigent administration, which wishes to destroy Nicaragua at any cost, has led it to ignore the resolutions issued by Congress. We must note the legal ramifications of this, because it has been demonstrated that no national or international law will stop the U.S. Government. [end recording]

WHEELOCK SIGNS AGREEMENTS WITH GDR, YUGOSLAVS

PA051545 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Jamie Wheelock Roman, commander of the revolution and minister of Agricultural-Livestock Development and Agrarian Reform, has signed various agreements on commercial products and the financing of agricultural and industrial development projects during a visit to the GDR.

Wheelock returned to the country today. While in the GDR he met with leaders of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and visited cooperative development centers. He reported that the GDR Government has confirmed its solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and revolution in the face of U.S. military attacks. Wheelock further reported that he had signed a $10-million credit agreement with Yugoslav Government representatives for the purchase of basic products and scientific cooperation studies.

GRD, Yugoslov Accounts

For GDR coverage of the visit by Jaime Wheelock, see the GRD section of the 6 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

For Yugoslav reportage of the visit to Belgrade by Jaime Wheelock, including his meeting with Ali Sukrijz, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidium, see the Yugoslavia Section of the 5 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SOMOZISTS INCLUDED IN STATE COUNCIL PARDONS

PA061614 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The State Council yesterday voted during an ordinary session to pardon 10 persons including [Costa Rican] Luis Mora Sanchez, the former LA PRENSA reporter. The representatives of the people's power spent 1 and 1/2 hours analyzing the reasons for the pardons and the flexible and generous nature of the people's Sandinist revolution. The State Council plenum denied a pardon for former National Guard Lieutenant Oscar Bello Abanza, as investigations proved that he had participated in tortures, rapes, and murders during the Somozist dictatorship. The 10 beneficiaries of the pardon belong to the Democratic Conservative Party, the CTN Central Organization of Nicaraguan Workers [CTN], and the now defunct National Guard. Ignacio Miranda, a member of the Liberal Constitutionalist Movement, said that his political organization will always agree with the pardons, even if they benefit former Somozist guardsmen, because they are Nicaraguans. Other legislators noted that the pardons were being granted because the individuals had either committed petty crimes or were sick, but above all because of the generosity of the revolutionary process.

HEAVY COSTA RICAN ARMS TRAFFIC REPORTED

PA051412 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] San Jose -- According to a report in LA NACION today, heavy illegal arms trafficking is occurring in Costa Rica's northern area. Rural Police and Civil Police spokesman stationed at the border with Nicaragua have admitted that the illegal traffic is a cause for concern and that almost no control is exerted. According to the newspaper report, the arms are sold to middlemen by Somozist counterrevolutionaries, particularly of the so-called Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, who defect in large numbers and enter Costa Rican territory. LA NACION has said that the arms are finally acquired by the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, an organization formed by former Somozist guards which recently initiated the formation of a southern counterrevolutionary front in Nicaragua.

ARMSTRONG WIGGINS: 'PRIESTS SUPPORT REPRESSION'

PA021931 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1902 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Rimini, Italy, 1 Sep (EFE) -- During the Conference for Friendship Among Peoples being held in Rimini, Armstrong Wiggins, chief of the Miskito community at Karata, denounced what he considers to be the religious ministers' support of repression against the Indian population by the Nicaraguan Sandinist junta.

Invited to participate in a panel on the topic "1984: Is Tolerance Impossible?" Wiggins pointed out: "The religious men who are a part of the Sandinist government act as a cover for the repression being staged against Nicaragua's Indian populations." The leader of the "Alliance for Progress of Miskitos and Sumus" added: "We hope that the Sandinist delegation in Rome will not succeed in its efforts to prevent the expulsion of the members of religious orders and the suspension of those priests who have supported real massacre."

Wiggins said that Ministers D'Escoto and Fernando and Ernesto Cardenal have declared themselves to be both Catholics and Marxist-Leninists at the same time, and accused Father Edgar Parrales, Nicaraguan ambassador to the OAS, of having concealed from the OAS Human Rights Commission the massacres and violent actions that the junta has staged and still stages against the Indian population.

In addition, Wiggins reported that 49 of the 252 Miskito communities have been destroyed and that 40,000 of the close to 250,000 Nicaraguan Indians have been forced to seek asylum in Honduras. According to the Miskito leader, "Somoza was a capitalist whose only purpose was to make himself and his family rich. Everyone, including me, fought him, but our situation has become worse after his demise."

Wiggins also explained that the Indians' rights were not respected before, but the area occupied by them had not been militarily occupied: "There was no open war or massacres."

Later, he said that the Indians have organized guerrillas into several organizations but that he "fights by himself with his own commanders in their area, where there are still no streets."

Finally, regarding the contacts between the Reagan government and the Sandinist junta, Wiggins has indicated that "neither of the two parties is interested in giving the Indian question a positive answers."

COMMUNIST PARTY CHARGES FSLN OBSTRUCTS RALLY

PA062208 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The most recent issue of AVANCE newspaper, which appeared this morning, has reported charge by the Communist Party. The Communists have charged that their gathering in Leon was obstructed. Organizations belonging to the Communist Party's electoral front [not further identified] had scheduled a mass rally in Leon for Sunday, 26 August, at 1000. The march was to begin at the Guadalupe Plaza and continue along Leon streets to disseminate propaganda on the party's government platform and its candidates.

However, at the same time the party was advancing its plans for the rally and enthusiastically taking part in activities to organize its electoral propaganda, pressure and acts of sabotage by local authorities and the FSLN increased. They used all available resources to obstruct work related to the party's rally in municipalites and districts and in Leon itself.

ROBELO SEEKS END TO FEUD WITH PASTORA

PA051542 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] political leader Alfonso Robelo has said that he is very worried about the attitude of Commander Eden Pastora, adding that all he is doing is strengthening and helping the Sandinist government. He said that Pastora should define his position and leave him alone once and for all, or he will court-martial him. He noted that Pastora is being completely inconsistent. Robelo said that despite death threats his stand is the same and his protection is the same. What Pastora should do, he remarked, is calm down, because if something happens to him he will be the one solely reponsible.

Yesterday Robleo announced the creation of the Nicaraguan Unity for Reconciliation, UNIR, made up of three anti-Sandinist organizations. Robelo said that he is willing to meet with Pastora, even if it has to be in the Rio San Juan area, to make him see the errors he is making so that he can rectify them once and for all. He commented that a result of this meeting could be a joint effort, not as allies but as an opposition force against the Marxist regime of the nine commanders, because they are both involved in the task of liberating the country.

In addition, Robelo said that if Pastora rejects a person-to-person meeting, he would send an envoy to hold talks. He remarked that, within this project of unity, the doors are open to any person with democratic ideas, including Pastora, because the idea is to work as a team. Robelo added that this involves a working attitude of democratizing Nicaragua, without allowing the leadership to develop into a system that attribute, power to a single man, something that cannot be accepted.

He stated that allies deserve respect, but this also means that they must play a role for the good of Nicaragua and not for the sake of personal interests to achieve objectives which are not those of the people.

Reconciliation, Communique

PA061646 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1556 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] San Jose, 6 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- According to a joint communique released by anti-Sandinist leaders Eden Pastora and Alfonso Robelo, the two men reconciled today after several weeks [as received] of estrangement.

According to reliable sources, Pastora and Robelo who had split Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] and today head separate factions, met for "an entire day" in the presence of journalists whose identities and nationalities were not disclosed.

The Pastora-Robelo communique said: "We have reached full agreement." It promises "continued coordinated actions" and indicated that these actions will be carried out "separately." The document, which was disseminated in San Jose, stressed that "cordiality and mutual respect" marked the meeting, which was held in an unspecified location. Pastora leads ARDE's military faction while Robelo leads the political faction, which is united with other anti-Sandinist groups.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES INTERCEPT, BURN TUGBOAT

PA020251 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Report from Bluefields by Carlos Eddie Monterrey]

[Text] The Interior Ministry office in Bluefields has reported that counterrevolutionaries intercepted and burned a tugboat named Kurinwas as it was sailing on the Escondido River on Thursday night, 30 August. Thus far, the fate of the crew is unknown. The Kurinwas, owned by the Nicaraguan Enterprise for Coastal Shipping, was worth more than 4 million cordobas. It normally tows the barge that transports merchandise from the Domestic Trade Ministry's National Enterprise for Staple Food in Rama. Most of the time the barge carries staple food. The Interior Ministry in southern Zelaya will be issuing more details on this action by the enemies of the revolutionary process against the people's interests.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS CLASHES WITH CONTRAS

Chontales Department

PA041416 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry reported last night that six counterrevolutionaries were killed and an undetermined number of Somozists wounded in clashes on 1 and 2 September when Sandinist People's Army [EPS] troops fought Somozist mercenary forces in Cano Colorado, southern Zelaya, and Burro Negro, Chontales Department. On 2 September approximately 150 counterrevolutionaries clashed with EPS troops in Burro Negro, 20 km south of Muhan, Chontales Department, with a toll of six mercenaries killed. The counterrevolutionaries fled in two groups and are being followed by EPS troops, who recovered many military supplies.

17 Enemy Casualties

PA042235 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2153 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Nicaraguan Government communique issued in Managua on 4 September]

[Text] A total of 17 counterrevolutionaries were killed during clashes in the sectors of (La Chanchera) on 2 September and (Bramadero Abajo) on 31 August, 15 and 14 km respectively, southeast of Guilali. There is still no information on the number of Somozist mercenaries who drowned because, after the clash in (La Chanchera), many tried to cross the Coco River. On 31 August, in the sector of (Bramadero Abajo), 14 km southeast of Guilali, 10 counterrevolutionaries died and the following military equipment was recovered: 1 FAL rifle, 1 Chinese-made AK rifle, 2 claymore mines, 1 submachine gun, 1 accumulator for a radio, and 77 9-mm rounds.

In addition, a company of the Santos Lopez Battalion for Unconventional Warfare, of the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, clashed on 2 September with the counterrevolutionary forces in the sector of (La Chanchera), 15 km southeast of Guilali. Seven mercenaries were killed by our soldiers' fire and a still undetermined number were drowned when they tried to cross the Coco River while fleeing. During the clash in (Bramadero Abajo), the EPS deplores the death of one companero and the wounding of five others.

Managua, Free Nicaragua, 4 September.

Fifty years later Sandino still lives!

EPS Kills 16 Contras

PA062127 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Defense Ministry communique issued in Managua on 6 September]

[Text] The top echelons of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] have reported on the outcome of two clashes with counterrevolutionary forces, in which 16 Somozist mercenaries were killed. On 5 September, there was a 2-hour clash in La Cruz de Rio Grade, central Zelaya Department, resulting in the deaths of 14 counterrevolutionary criminals.

On 4 September, there was a clash in (Chinchivi), in the Wiwili area, Jinotega Department, which lasted from 2200 on 4 September to 0800 the following day. Two counterrevolutionaries were killed. The EPS reported that four of its fighters were killed and seven were wounded. Meanwhile, our troops are continuing to hound our people's assassins in order to completely eliminate them.

PASTORA, ARDE COMMANDERS HOLD EVALUATION MEETING

PA060252 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Commander Eden Pastora Gomez and the 16 commanders who make up the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces held an important meeting in recent days in liberated territory of Nicaragua to evaluate all the political and military activity that ARDE has carried out in the last 3 months.

New forms of struggle and methods were discussed in the meeting. All the commanders who operate deep inside our territory supported the policy of unity and strength, that Commander Pastora has been promoting. This policy is based on Augusto Cesar Sandino's revolutionary thought and the firm decision not to return to the Somozist past.

In addition, the participants in the meeting also analyzed the territorial control and penetration by our armed forces, the massive incorporation of the peasants into our struggle, and the help that our fighters are receiving from the peasants in the various zones where they operate.

Another aspect that was discussed and viewed as very important was the growing desertions by members of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], the militias, and the compulsory military service who have joined our ranks to fight the nine assassins who are misgoverning Nicaragua. The participants in the meeting decided to issue a fraternal appeal to Managua's troops so that together we can fight the foreign intervention that the nine have promoted as a way to strengthen themselves and consolidate themselves in power against the will of our people.

After discussing other subjects that are military secrets, Commander Pastora and his closest aides decided to address the Nicaraguan people to tell them that very soon we will be fighting throughout the fatherland's territory and that the participation of the people will be decisive to oust the nine and their clique of internationalist assassins.

ARDE GENERAL COMMAND ISSUES WAR BULLETINS

No 300

PA010439 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 31 Aug 84

[General Command of the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces War Bulletin No 300 issued in Sarapiqui, "free territory of Nicaragua," on 31 August]

[Text] The General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, armed forces, reports to the Nicaraguan people and friendly peoples of the world that:

1. At 1330 on 9 August, a squad of the heroic Juan Alberto Column [words indistinct] of the Indian commando unit led by companeros Jonatan and Halcon attacked the interventionist Sandinist People's Army in the Fruta de Pan region, Rama jurisdiction.

2. During this clash, which lasted 10 minutes, our revolutionary forces killed one and wounded three members of the interventionist Army.

3. We suffered three wounded, who are recovering at our field hospitals here in territory liberated by the peasant insurrection.

Forward, companero combatants for freedom! Our people, the same as yesterday, will repel the invasion of foreign forces!

Out with the murderers of our people!

Death to Cuban invaders!

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!

Eden Pastora Gomez, ARDE Armed Forces General Commander

No 301

ARDE REPORTS ATTACK ON EPS CAMP, CASUALTIES

PA012109 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Democratic War Bulletin No 301 issued Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces in Sarapiqui, "free territory of Nicaragua," on 29 August]

[Text] The General Command of the ARDE armed forces reports to the heroic Nicaraguan people and the world's friendly peoples that:

1. At 0600 on 10 August, squads belonging to the Juan Alberto Zelaya Column of the Indian commando unit stormed a camp of the pro-Soviet Sandinist People's Army at midnight [as heard] in the village known as Fruta de Pan, Rama jurisdiction.

2. During this action, RPQ-7's were used to attack the site of the invaders' operations center. The murderers of our people sustained seven casualties; the others escaped. We sustained no casualties.

3. The fighting lasted 1 hour. Our combatants once again reaffirmed their position to never give up or submit to alien ideas or customs.

Death to the invading Cubans!
Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!
[Signed] Eden Pastora Gomez, ARDE Armed Forces General Commander.

CASTRO RECEIVES GRD'S HORST SINDERMANN

LD062025 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1043 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Havana, 6 Sep (ADN) -- Questions of the development of the international situation, of the domestic and foreign policies of the GDR and Cuba, and of the fraternal relations between the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and the Cuban Communist Party have been discussed by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and President of the GRD People's Chamber, and Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers. During their friendly exchange of views in Havana Wednesday evening they agreed that, faced with the increased threat of war caused by the unbridled arms buildup and the warmongering policy of the Reagan administration, the unity of all peace-loving forces of the world is necessary.

Horst Sindermann conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which Fidel Castro reciprocated with equal cordiality. The two politicians reaffirmed the full support of their countries for the peace strategy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community of states. Horst Sindermann explained the outstanding performances of the people of the GDR in preparation of the 35th founding anniversary of the GDR. He stressed that the party of the working class and the entire people of the GDR highly regard the efforts of the fraternal Cuban people for strengthening their country's economy and for the reliable protection of their socialist homeland.

Horst Sindermann particularly praised the internationalist thinking and action of the fraternal Cuban party. Fidel Castro stressed the high level of relations between the two states, the heart of which is the proven militant alliance between the SED and the Cuban Communist Party.

Also taking part in the talk, which was held in an atmosphere of unity and friendship, were Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo and vice president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers; Flavio Bravo, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Cuban National Assembly; and GDR Ambassador to Cuba Heinz Langer.

SINDERMANN, MONTANE REAFFIRM SOLIDARITY

LD070932 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2005 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Havana, 6 Sep (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann today had an official talk with Jesus Montane, candidate member of the Politburo and member of the secretariat of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee. The meeting passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The concurrence of the SED and the Communist Party of Cuba on all international issues was stressed. Both men praised the close relations between the two fraternal parties. They stressed the need to expand the close relations in all fields and to deepen the interchange of experience. They agreed to continue their all-around cooperation to preserve and strengthen peace for the benefit of both states and peoples. They were unanimous that, in view of the policy of confrontation and arms buildup pursued by the U.S. administration, the formation of a broad mass movement including all peace forces in Europe and Latin America is imperative.

At the end of his visit to Cuba, Horst Sindermann had a cordial meeting in the afternoon with Isidoro Malmierca, the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba. Both men praised the high level of bilateral relations and stated that their cooperation was an important factor in shaping socialism in both countries. They condemned the aggressive U.S. policy in Central America and expressed their full solidarity and support for the just struggle of Nicaragua, the freedom fighters in El Salvador and the other liberation movements in Latin America.

CAMACHO, FERNANDEZ RECEIVE GDR'S NAUMANN

FL061834 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] This morning Konrad Naumann, Politburo member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and first party secretary of Berlin, arrived in Cuba heading a delegation from this brother country. At the foot of the plane ramp, the GDR leader was met by Julio Camacho Aguilera, Politburo member and first party secretary of Havana, Oscar Fernandez Mell, Central Committee member and president of the provincial assembly of the people's government, Jorge Valdes, second party secretary of Havana, Aldo Alvarez, member of the party's executive bureau of Havana, and other party, government organ political, and mass organizations leaders from Havana. Also present to meet Naumann was the GDR ambassador to Cuba, Heinz Langer.

Naumann's delegation will be meeting on cooperating with Cuba in remodeling Havana, building houses, and other important construction tasks in Havana. The GDR delegation will stay several days in Cuba, and will visit the old historic part of Havana and various sites of historic, economic, and social interest.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER RUIZ VISITS GDR

For GDR coverage of the visit by Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz, Cuban foreign trade minister, see the GDR section of the 6 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES HUNGARY'S ACZEL

LD062314 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Havana, September 6 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, arrived for an official visit in Havana Thursday on the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee. At Havana's international airport Gyorgy Aczel met Carlos Rafael Rodiquez, member of the Cuban Communist Party CC Political Committee, vice-president of the Council of State and deputy prime minister.

ALAMEDA BOSQUE, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BULGARIA

FL061748 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Politburo member Juan Almeida Bosque has arrived in Sofia heading a Cuban delegation which will attend the festivities for the 40th anniversary of Bulgaria's socialist revolution. The Cuban leader, who is vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, together with his delegation, was met by Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the Bulgarian Communist Party's Central Control-Auditing Commission, among other leaders. Besides attending the official events for the anniversary on 9 September, Almeida Bosque and his delegation will today and tomorrow visit places of economic interest, and will meet with a brigade of Cuban construction workers who are working at the Kozloduy nuclear power plant.

VALDEZ ATTENDS COMMEMORATION IN ETHIOPIA

PA061927 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam said in Addis Ababa that the 10 years that have passed since the triumph of the revolution are an unprecedented era in the country's history and added that in order to accomplish the establishment of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, the people had to make many sacrifices. In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm the Ethiopian head of state inaugurated the congress that will formalize the Party of the Working People, which will be the first of its type in the country's history.

Haile Mariam expressed his gratitude to all of the countries that have supported the revolution and said, referring to the delegations present: The presence of our international allies makes us proud.

Delegations from political parties and other organizations from 61 countries are attending the congress, which will last until 10 September. Just before inaugurating the congress, President Haile Mariam met with Ramiro Valdes, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, in Addis Ababa. Valdes heads the Cuban delegation to the festivities in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution and to the congress to establish the Party of the Working People.

President Haile Mariam also met with Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge, who is heading the Nicaraguan delegation to the congress.

REPRESSION IN CHILE TO CAUSE PINOCHET OVERTHROW

FL061456 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1136 GMT 6 Sep 84

[International Commentary by Irma Caceres and Silvio Mediandua]

[Text] [Caceres] Good morning. In today's international commentary, we are going to discuss the subject of Chile, which in the last 2 days has been prominent in the international news because of the repression by the Pinochet regime against Chilean citizens, who in many of the country's cities, especially in Santiago, have held many protest demonstrations in favor of democracy in the country. The repressive action by the police has caused the deaths of 8 people, and tens of injuries. More than 300 have been arrested in recent hours. Other measures have been applied, such as a curfew from 0000 to 0500; several publications and radio stations have been forced to publish or broadcast only official reports, which must be approved prior to publication or broadcast.

These activities and these protests and popular demands that are now taking place have become almost constant in recent months in Chile, where the citizens, demanding greater liberty and democracy, have held 10 national protests of this kind. They have been trying to pressure the government and return democracy to the country.

[Mediandua] Yes, it is necessary to emphasize, Irma, that this is the 10th national protest since May of last year against the regime of General Augusto Pinochet. This indicates that a constant and systematic harassment of the Pinochet dictatorship has been maintained. Since May of 1983, more than 100 demonstrators have been killed; there have been hundreds of people injured and thousands arrested as a consequence of the gradual increase of police repression.

There is an important aspect of the analysis that we must not fail to mention. It is that these national protests have been increasing in size and combativeness and their political content has also increased. For example, in the most recent national protest, which occurred on 4 and 5 September, the political element was present during the entire 2 days of the protest. There were demands for an end to the Pinochet dictatorship, the return to democracy, and also strict respect for human rights.

In economic matters, the protesters demanded emergency action against the chaotic economic situation in the country. Chile is suffering from fairly severe unemployment; the figure currently exceeds 30 percent unemployment among the economically active population. The country is currently being bled by an enormous foreign debt which now exceeds $20 billion.

Another characteristic common to these national protests is the increasingly strong tendency toward unity of action, which the democratic sectors are showing as they try to achieve short-term political objectives.

[Caceres] Yes, and in the same measure that coordination has been increasing among organizations, the government has also been increasing and making more subtle its measures for repression and for trying to control this situation. In recent months, some laws have been issued to give a legal appearance to the strict control the government is trying to apply to all the citizens and all the country to maintain this dictatorship in Chile.

We see that recently, in an area where even the most basic human rights are really not respected, these measure include, besides trying to make constitutional laws that legalize the Pinochet dictatorship, some laws that could legally apply greater sanctions against the citizens, against those who in demonstration or other types of activities might protest against these absurd and terrible laws or against the property, which belongs to military men or individuals who favor the government.

In an escalation of repression, not a day passes in which the progressive organizations and the parties from the left as well as the right, which have been distancing themselves from this fascist dictatorship of Pinochet's, do not denounce the arbitrary actions and crime that are committed. Not a day passes in Santiago when the police or gendarmes in the service of Pinochet dressed in civilian clothes do not murder three or four people, mostly very young people. The police allege that the killings take place in clashes with terrorists who have attacked the government's authority.

[Mediandau] There is another very important aspect that we should point out, Irma. Experts on Chilean politics agree that the national protest that ended yesterday is going to have profound political repercussions in the country. For example, this protest demonstrated the ability of the main political coalitions of the country to coordinate their activities; in this case the Democratic Alliance, the People's Democratic Movement, and the Socialist Bloc, There is also a tendency, which is even more important, for this unity of action, which is being formed and which is developing around the national protest, to become political unity centering on a program that we can classify as a minimal program to achieve short term goals, essentially, an end to the dictatorship, a return to democracy, and strict respect for human rights.

Another important fact to point out is that this national protest was a rehearsal for a possible general strike in the future, because during these 2 days there was virtual paralyzation of the country's economic, cultural, and educational activity. Naturally, this is being organized by opposition political, trade union, religious, and social organizations which have organized this national protest as a trial run for a future general strike that could eventually produce a collapse of the Pinochet regime.

[Caceres] Yes, but I believe it is worth pointing out that despite all these measures, it still seems, and this is in agreement with all the staements by leaders of the different political and economic sectors of the country, that an agreement has not yet been reached about this national strike. These organizations are placing great hopes on a national strike causing the collapse of the Pinochet regime. They are really working toward that end although it looks like all the necessary conditions do not yet exist and all the decisions have not yet been made for this to happen.

We brought with us a Chilean publication called ANALYSIS, which quotes an individual, (Ingelberto) Frias, who supported the Pinochet regime in the year 1973, when Salvador Allende was overthrown and murdered, and we are about the celebrate the anniversary of that event. Frias, like other individuals from the political right who have abandoned Pinochet and his government, points out the isolation of the regime. I believe this is encouraging because forces of the right, center, and left are abandoning the regime every day to try to achieve this coalition or group and cause the collapse of the government.

This gentleman says in the article which we have so you can see his photograph, this gentleman who supported Pinochet, who held positions, but who separated from these activities some time ago, says in his interview: Pinochet seems to be more alone every day. Lacking civilian support, terribly isolated, but also terribly stubborn, he refuses to understand that the only thing left for him to do is to abandon this ship as quickly as possible and hand it over peacefully to whomever is freely chosen by the people.

[Mediandua] Although I am in complete agreement with you, Irma, that the conditions do not yet exist in Chile to begin the overthrow of Pinochet, I do believe all these national protests are paving the way for it. Combativeness has increased and the people are taking to the streets to show their disagreement with the regime.

Internally, harassment by the people is increasing. The bourgeoisie, which is unhappy with the economic crisis the country is undergoing, is also increasing its harassment. Externally, the tendency to return to democracy shown by neighboring countries such as Ecuador and Argentina, and the announcements by Uruguay and Brazil that they will return to democracy, are further isolating the Pinochet regime. More and more, the internal as well as the external conditions are being created for a change sooner or later in the regime imposed by force on 11 September 1973.

[Caceres] Well, friends that has been our international commentary hank you

CHILEAN PROTEST ENDS, GOVERNMENT ACTS CONDEMNED

PA062012 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Reports from Chile state that the new protest campaign to demand an end to the military regime and a return to democracy ended last night with the country's virtual paralyzation and the traditional beating of pots. Further reports add that during the 48 hours of peaceful protests called by opposition political and trade organizations, Augusto Pinochet's tyranny displayed its ample repressive apparatus, leaving a total of 8 dead, more than 100 injured, and 500 arrested.

As in past protests, armed civilians attacked peaceful demonstrators from moving vehicles in the streets and plazas of various Chilean cities in order to bring about the intervention of government forces. Among the victims of the repression was French priest Andre Jarlan, who was shot twice in the back of the neck at the parish house in the La Victoria commune, a working class district on the outskirts of Santiago. This incident resulted in protests from French authorities and individuals and organizations in other countries, who condemned the violence and repression unleashed by Pinochet against the peaceful protest demonstration of the Chilean people. Among the other victims are adolescents Alex Robinson, Anibal Rodriguez, laborer Roberto Barrales, and student Gabriel Angel Zuniga, who were killed by the police. It is believed that the number of deaths could increase in coming hours because many of the injured are in serious condition.

INVOLVEMENT OF CIA DEEPENS IN NICARAGUA

PA070248 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 6 Sep 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The CIA has increased its recruitment of mercenaries to fight against the Nicaraguan Sandinist revolution, and at the same time has intensified its campaign to obtain private funds in order to continue financing the former Somozist guards operating mainly from Honduras. The objective of these actions is to step up military attacks against the new Nicaragua, and continue expanding Washington's intervention in Central America.

We must recall that the U.S. Congress suspended aid for Nicaraguan contras channeled through the CIA, which forced the White House to use other mechanisms to finance the anti-Sandinist groups. One of these mechanisms is providing economic aid to the mercenaries through third countries, particularly Israel and some Latin American dictatorships.

Irrefutable evidence of the increase in CIA'S anti-Nicaraguan actions was the attack of three planes and a helicopter coming from Honduras on a military training center in Santa Clara, Nueva Segovia Department. As already reported, the helicopter was shot down.

The CIA and the U.S. Department of State have admitted that two of the individuals who died in this incident were U.S. citizens, who, oddly enough, they described as mercenarie: although in the euphemistic terminology used by this espionage agency they are contract agents.

THE NEW YORK TIMES expressed the fear of U.S. congressmen in the sense that the loss of U.S. lives in activities against the Sandinist government can lead the United States to a more direct military confrontation in Central America.

The recruitment of contract agents by the CIA is undoubtedly another step in this direction, and contradicts the U.S. Congress, which in the past months voted four times against the support to contras operating from Honduras, Costa Rica, and other countries.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, vice chairman of the Senate's Select Committee on Intelligence, said that this committee will investigate CIA links with the mercenaries, which confirms the suspicions of the wide U.S. political sectors and the assertions made by the Sandinist leaders. Moynihan said that U.S. recruitment of mercenaries violates a law that prohibits this type of activity against governments with which Washington maintains diplomatic relations. He added that these individuals have names, had to obtain visas in order to travel to Honduras, and the CIA should be able to get information about them.

Meanwhile, counterrevolutionary leaders in Honduras and Miami reported that they have collected $17 million from private sources. We recall that the U.S. Government recommended the use of private funds if the U.S. Congress curtailed the funds which the CIA has been using in its plans to destroy the Sandinist revolution. These factors, plus the increase in the direct military presence in Central America, particularly in Honduras, confirm the intention of U.S. President Ronald Reagan of again escalating his military actions in the region, which will include, as one of its objectives, a direct intervention on Sandino's fatherland. In view of this situation, the Nicaraguan people and their political vanguard, the FSLN, are preparing themselves better each day to confront any kind of foreign attack, and continue dealing effective blows on the counterrevolutionary forces.

SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT SHOWS NO IMPROVEMENT

PA061420 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 5 Sep 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Government has praised the role played by Salvadoran President Jose Napolean Duarte, who according to the latest edition of the U.S. weekly fulfilling an exemplary mission. The article states that in less than 3 months of government Duarte has improved the economy, created a commission to investigate the crimes perpetrated by death squads, and curtailed the activities of the FMLN guerrilla forces.

Regarding the matter of the death squads, TIME asserts that the work carried out by the Salvadoran Christian Democratic president is particularly praiseworthy. The magazine recognized that political crimes had become a daily event in that country and added that 1 out of every 100 Salvadorans had been victims of the political violence which has prevailed in the past 4 years. This has improved during Duarte's administration, TIME says.

Without analyzing too deeply the article published by TIME, the weakness of its statements can be easily proved, since their sole purpose is to whitewash Jose Napoleon Durate's image abroad. It is appropriate to recall that he was chosen by the White House for the June elections. Words are one thing and facts are another; and as the saying goes, there's many a slip twixt the cup and lip. A lot has been said about the topic, but very little has been done about it.

In fact, when Jose Napoleon Durate was sworn in as president, he promised many things, above all peace and welfare for the people. Many new jobs and the assurance that he would end the institutionalized violence in the country were among the promises most publicized by the Salvadoran Christian Democratic leader's electoral team. However, the people, mainly the workers and peasants, soon learned that such promises would never be fulfilled. Contrary to what was published by TIME, violence in El Salvador has not abated; instead it continues to prevail in all aspects of government.

An eloquent example of this is the indiscriminate bombings by the regime's Air Force of densely populated rural areas. Conservative statistics assert that more than 500 people have been killed or wounded in the past 2 months as a result of the Air Force's massacres. Hundreds of others have been forced to flee from this communities for the same reason, while the Army and police continue to arrest and imprison the people en masse and to break into private homes and union headquarters in all cities, even in San Salvador.

Regarding the Army's alleged success in its counterinsurgency operations, as reported by TIME, none of this is true. During Jose Napoleon Duarte's administration of almost 3 months, the Army has launched four large-scale offensives against guerrilla positions in San Miguel, Usulutan, and Chalatenango Departments. The Armed Forces failed to achieve their goal of exterminating the guerrillas in every case, and they had to seek refuge in their garrisons in the face of the rebels' counteroffensive.

Meanwhile, the economic crisis has become increasingly acute. Almost 200,000 workers throughout the country have participated in general and temporary strikes, demanding economic and labor benefits. Unemployment has risen to 25 percent, and the main production sources are on the verge of bankruptcy. Hence, the only explanation for TIME's praise for President Duarte's administration is that it is an attempt to clear the way for U.S. President Ronald Reagan's reelection, deceiving the U.S. people regarding a matter as critical as Washington's policy in Central America, particularly in El Salvador.

U.S., NICARAGUA AGAIN MEET IN MEXICO

FL061040 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico's Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda has inaugurated the fourth round of Nicaragua-U.S. talks in the port city of Manzanillo, Colima State. The Nicaraguan delegation is headed by Vice Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco and Reagan's special envoy for Central America Harry Schlaudeman heads the U.S. delegation. This is the sixth [as heard] meeting between Nicaraguan and U.S. representatives, which includes the meeting in Managua between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Sandinist Commander Daniel Ortega.

DOMINICA

CHARLES COMMENTS ON BILATERAL TRADE WITH TRINIDAD

FL310140 Bridgetown CANA in English 2022 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Aug 30, CANA -- Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles wants Trinidadian businessmen to make full use of the local market and she has urged them to appoint agents here to look after their interests. Miss Charles was commenting in an interview on Dominica-Trinidad and Tobago trade relations which, she indicated, have improved since July's crucial summit of Caribbean Community (Caricom) leaders. The Bahamas summit concentrated on a thorny intra-regional trade problem and proposed ways of improving trade within the 12-nation Common Market.

"What we want to encourage Trinidad to do is to come and appoint agents to look after their business here because, in fact, they really neglected our market themselves. They haven't tried to sell us very much in the past," Charles said.

Following the summit, Dominica now buys flour and steel from Trinidad and Tobago which, in turn, purchases local soaps and fruit. "I think (this) demonstrates to Trinidad that we are serious about buying from each other if we are going to survive," Miss Charles said. "Dominica has sold soap to Trinidad and (is) buying things from Trinidad which we haven't bought before (July)."

GRENADA

CDLP EXCLUDED FROM CENTRIST PARTIES MERGER

FL061847 Bridgetown CANA in English 1611 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Sep 6, CANA -- The Christian Democratic Labour Party (CDL)) has been kicked out of a proposed merger of four centrist Grenadian parties, Herbert Blaize, the man chosen to head the new party, said today.

Blaize said the CDLP leader, Winston Whyte, had failed to honour an undertaking to disassociate himself and the party from a report in the NEW GRENADIAN, a newspaper supportive of the CDLP, that Blaize and former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy had held discussions on a possible alliance between their parties -- the Grenada National Party and the Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) -- for forthcoming elections. Blaize said this was "an essential precondition" for CDLP being a part of the proposed New National Party (NNP) which will now involve Blaize's GNP, George Brizan's National Democratic Party (NDP), and Dr Francis Alexis' Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM). The four leaders of the parties had approved the NNP in principle at a meeting on Union Island on August 26.

Blaize said the GNP, NDP, and GDM took a decision at a meeting yesterday to go ahead with the setting up of a 12-member steering committee to draft a constitution and programme for the new party without Whyte. "We passed a resolution stating that since Whyte has not fulfilled the essential precondition he voluntarily agreed to, we will proceed without him and his CDLP," Blaize said.

Whyte could not be reached for comment. Last week he accused Blaize of attempting to violate the Union Island agreement by proposing changes to the composition of the steering committee.

The NNP is being put together to enhance the chances of Grenadian moderates at winning the elections which will return Grenada to constitutional democracy after a failed Marxist experiment. Blaize said the precondition for the CDLP's participation in the merger had not been made public after the meeting.

Both Gairy and Blaize denied they ever met for discussions on possible cooperation between their parties to contest the poll. The NEW GRENADIAN had charged that the idea amounted to a plot to maintain power in the hands of the two traditional parties here.

POINT SALINES AIRPORT ACCORD SIGNED WITH CANADA

FL011608 Bridgetown CANA in English 2147 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Aug 31, CANA -- Canada's high commissioner to Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean, Noble Power, and the chairman of Grenada's Interim Government, Nicholas Brathwaite, today signed two memoranda of understanding governing Canada's programme of assistance to the Point Salines Airport. Canada's contribution to Point Salines, provided through the Canadian International Development Agency, will amount to approximately 14.5 million E.C. dollars.

The first project, which is a component of Canada's 150 million E.C. dollars Caribbean airports development programme, entails Canadian technical assistance and training in airport management and maintenance operations as well as training in crash-fire rescue services, a statement from the Barbados-based Canadian High Commission issued here said.

A second memorandum relates to Canada's assistance in the completion of the Point Salines airport facility. Under this project, Canada will finance the purchase and installation of navigational aid equipment to satisfy international flight safety standards, the construction of sea wall protection facilities parallel to and at the end of the runway, a marine rescue capability, and a sewage treatment facility for the airport, among other things.

Power also announced support totalling 130,000 E.C. dollars for several education and community development projects on the island.

JAMAICA

MANLEY SAYS PNP TO START MOVE FOR ELECTIONS

FL041454 Bridgetown CANA in English 1806 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, Sep 3, CANA -- Opposition People's National Party (PNP) leader Michael Manley has given warning that the party will start active agitation for new elections here once electoral reforms are in place -- a move expected to be completed in a few weeks. A new voters register is now complete, and the electoral office is expected to this week begin distribution of voter photo-identification cards which also carry thumbprints.

"We have given nothing but exemplary cooperation from November 1, 1980 (when Prime Minister Edward Seaga's Jamaica Labour Party came to office) to September 2, 1984," Manley told a PNP constituency party conference for East Central Kingston which he represented until the opposition boycott of last December's general election. "I give no guarantee that that cooperation will continue if Seaga clings to power when the new electoral system is ready. Once the new electoral system is there, the People's National Party does not accept that Seaga has the right to continue to govern Jamaica without an election."

Manley in Sunday's speech said that his party's agitation would not in any way include violence and would be done within the ambit of the Constitution. He stressed there were many ways to make life difficult for the government, operating within the law.

PNP general secretary, Dr Paul Robertson, said that Jamaica was now in an election, and urged Seaga to set the date for the poll. Robertson indicated that the PNP's agitation would begin in earnest following the Party's annual conference between September 19 and 25.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

NETHERLANDS INTERFERENCE ON ARUBA PROTESTED

FL061302 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Outgoing Netherlands Antilles Prime Minister Dom Martina has formally protested the Dutch Government's participation in talks in Holland yesterday on the planned separation of Aruba from the Netherlands Antilles federation. Mr Martina called the talks between a group of Netherlands Antilles political leaders and Jan de Koning, Dutch minister of Antillean affairs, an attack on the principle of political autonomy. Mr Martina charged that Dutch participation in the discussions about division of Netherlands Antilles gold and foreign exchange reserves constituted intervention in the internal affairs of the six-island federation. Aruba claims 40 percent of the reserves of gold and foreign exchange valued at $360 million, but the remaining five Netherlands Antilles islands want to give it only 30 percent.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

CHAMBERS ON 'HARSH REALITIES' OF ECONOMY

FL011955 Bridgetown CANA in English 1857 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Sept 1, CANA -- Prime Minister George Chambers says 1.3 billion-dollar loss (one TT dollar; 41 cents U.S.) in foreign exchange reserves in the first six months of this year is one of the "harsh realities" of economic adjustment being experienced by Trinidad and Tobago. In a nationwide broadcast to mark the country's 22nd independence anniversary (yesterday), Chambers said that while Trinidad and Tobago had been "somewhat insulated" from the adverse effects of global economic recession, "we could not expect this comfortable situation to persist indefinitely." Petroleum makes about 80 percent of the exports of this twin-island state and fuelled an unprecedented windfall in the 1974-1980 period as government here capitalized on the massive price increases organised by OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries). With the price cut by OPEC two years ago and a persistently depressed market since then, the Trinidad and Tobago Government has had to institute a number of austere measures, particularly restrictions on imports to curb the outflow of foreign exchange.

Prime Minister Chambers told the nation that while the drop in reserve was "somewhat better" than for the first half of 1983, it represented more than a quarter of the total foreign reserves held by Trinidad and Tobago at the beginning of 1984. He also said that Trinidad and Tobago's collective real income had continued to fall owing primarily to the sustained weakness of the price of oil. The country's financial system as a whole has been experiencing "very tight liquidity", said the prime minister, with the result that the availability of credit to businesses in many areas of economic activity has been "significantly reduced." These developments coupled with a general fall in demand for certain goods and services had contributed to "an increase in the number of persons out of employment," said Chambers, who did not mention a figure. Labour sources, however, say that the unemployment figure has risen from 10 to about 12 percent in the last two years. "The news is not all pessimistic", stated the prime minister, pointing out that there was some evidence that the mix of economic policies of government was beginning to produce the "desired results." While striving to curb foreign exchange outflows on nonessentials, government is implementing a heavy industry diversification programme and also working to step up exports in light industry. There have also been concerted efforts to reverse declining oil production

WPA CALLS FOR CARIBBEAN HUMAN RIGHTS COURT

FL061829 Bridgetown CANA in English 2327 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sep 5, CANA -- The leftist Working People's Alliance (WPA) has called for the establishment of a Caribbean Human Rights Court "which will be a powerful aid to the independence and maturity of the region." "There should be an urgent meeting of specialists to consider the setting up of the Caribbean Human Rights Court and to put member countries and applicants on notice to install systems for genuine elections in which the will of the people is the basis of the authority of the government," the WPA said in a statement. The WPA also suggested the "establishment of a social unit to study and advise on the security of national and regional ethnic or religious minorities and on appropriate and legitimate guarantees in their interests." The leftist party also said there should be a free public exchange of news and opinion which it said "is imperative, as without this, integration of the countries in the Caribbean Community (Caricom) would be a mere pretence." The WPA consistently accuses the Forbes Burnham government of human rights abuses.

GHRA FAULTS NATION IN CIVIL LIBERTIES REPORT

FL062226 Bridgetown CANA in English 2050 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept 6, CANA -- Guayana's civil rights watchdog has accused the Forbes Burnham administration of pursuing a policy of food self-sufficiency in spite of "an alarming rise in deaths from a mlutrition-related cases." The Guyana Human Rights Association (GHRA) made the comment in its just-released 1984 report on civil liberties in the Caribbean community state. Under the slogan "Consume what you produce," the government has used a policy of import bans to force Guyanese to eat local foods. Contraband items include wheat flour, while imports of milk have been slashed. Shortages of food items are commonplace.

The GHRA said the government had been told by experts that its food policy is unworkable and counter-productive. It also cited the inability "of the productive infrastructure" to adequately substitute for banned commodities because of the government's economic austerity programme. "Despite the human consequences of this policy in terms of an alarming rise in deaths from malnutrition-related causes, the government has not wavered in its determination to make the policy work," the GHRA said.

Of the 321 children with gastro-enteritis admitted to the Georgetown Public Hospital (PHG) in the first seven months of this year, 68 died, the GHRA said. During the same period, 176 children were admitted to the PHG suffering from malnutrition; 96 died. These figures, according to the GHRA, "are the tip of the health iceberg" and do not include children not in a position to be hospitalised or "the vast number" whose mental faculties will be affected by varying degrees from malnutrition. The report quotes an unnamed experienced pediatric authority as saying that between 80 and 90 percent of Guyanese children could be malnourished. It notes that the government has consistently refused to allow flights of foodstuffs to local agencies from foreign sources to enter the country.

The report concludes that "the major violation of human rights which all Guyanese experience on a daily basis is the lack of access to adequate amounts of essential food. ... The majority of ordinary citizens," the report adds, "simply have no access to such essential items as milk, cheese, wheat flour, cooking oil, margarine, and other essentials, as a routine matter...

"It is the contention of the GHRA that the present situation constitutes a violation of the right to life because of the devastating effects government policy is having on child mortality and because, in our opinion, the root cause of the problem is not economic but political. In other words it is the policy which the government has consciously chosen of restricting access to foodstuffs which is the cause of the crisis, and the government has within its power to change that policy," the report said.

The association's report also covers alleged human rights violations in other areas, including the passage of a labour amendment act in March this year that alters the constitutional provision protecting private property from confiscation without compensation and legislation which effectively cripples individual unions from undertaking collective bargaining agreements. Alluding to governmental control of organised labour through the ruling People's National Congress (PNC), the GHRA said that "there is already evidence of official manipulation" of the delegates to the 31st Annual Delegates Conference of the Trades Union Congress (TUC), which is scheduled to take place during the current month of September. As evidence, the association referred to the six largest and more militant unions, which have found themselves in disfavour with the [word indistinct] party. These unions, representing largely the nation's agricultural, mining, public, and commercial employees, increased their delegates-representation to the TUC conference between 1980-84 by slightly over ten percent, while the comparatively small and government-controlled unions have increased theirs by some 38 percent.

The growing numbers of Guyanese who are leaving Guyana to live abroad, even as refugees in Canada or in the Caribbean, was also reported on by the GHRA. "There is evidence of hostility developing toward Guyanese especially in the neighbouring territories of Trinidad and Suriname", said the GHRA, adding that on one occasion this year, and on a larger scale over the past three years, the Suriname authorities have repatriated hundreds of Guyanese illegally living in that country. Over 10,000 Guyanese have legally migrated to Canada between 1979 and September last year, and an estimated thousand more who have been living illegally in Toronto and other parts of Canada are now claiming refugee status.

The report cites what it says are 21 confirmed deaths by police shootings and in police custody, reported allegations of inhuman and degrading treatment including "forced labour" by the security forces, and spoke of the denial of freedoms of assembly and movement.

VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES TO ASSUME POST

FL062200 Brigetown CANA in English 2000 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept 6, CANA -- New Venezuelan Ambassador to Guyana Enrique Peinado Barrios arrived here last night to assume duties, officials said. Barrios succeeds Ambassador Sadio Garavini, who lost his right eye as a result of a shooting incident when a burglar broke into his home in February. Barrios is no stranger to Georgetown, having served here in a similar capacity in the early 1970's.

Before his departure from Georgetown, Garavini said there is a need for the Governments of Guyana and Venezuela to continue to look at all issues facing the countries in a spirit of goodwill. Included among these is Venezuela's century-old claim to the mineral-rich Essequibo region which amounts for 70 percent of Guyana. The former envoy said the problem could be resolved "if this spirit of goodwill and understanding is strengthened."

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BANKERS TO LIMIT CREDIT, REDUCE CURRENCY

FL051320 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 28 Aug 84 pp 1, 4

[By Jose Romero]

[Excerpts] The Association of Banks of the Republic yesterday favorably received a petition from the Central Bank requesting a limit or freeze during the next 2 weeks on the type of credit that would be conductive to imports. It also agreed to buy stabilization bonds to reduce circulating currency by about $50 million in 6 months.

An agreement on these matters was reached yesterday in an informal meeting at the Central Bank, attended by representatives of banks belonging to the association and by Central Bank Governor Jose Santos Taveras, Vice Governor Opinio Alvarez, and manager Julio C. Libre. According to explanations given to the bankers by the officials, this request is part of the preventive measures the government is taking so the upcoming transfer of petroleum to the parallel market will not cause inflation to increase in an exaggerated manner.

PARAGUAY

EXILE DISCUSSES UN HUMAN RIGHTS RESOLUTION

PY311722 Buenos Aire TELAM in Spanish 1358 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Posadas, 31 Aug (TELAM) -- Domingo Laino, vice president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA), has disclosed here that the UN Human Rights Commission headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, has called on the Paraguayan Government to put an end to the state of siege and to consider an amnesty to allow everyone's participation in the life of the country. The Paraguayan politician, who is living here in exile, disclosed during a meeting with local reporters that he learned, after talking on the phone last night with Juan Bogado Gondra, the PLRA representative in Germany and Switzerland, that the exhortation made to the Paraguayan Government was voted on unanimously. The UN resolution says that in Paraguay the state of siege has been in force for the last 30 years and that it is renewed every 3 months.

Laino pointed out that the UN resolution proposes to the Paraguayan Government that it declare an amnesty releasing political prisoners and allowing the return of people living in exile in order to comply with Article 21 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

VENEZUELA

COMMUNIST PARTY CRITICIZES ECONOMIC POLICY

PA070018 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela [PCV] has issued a communique in which it describes the government's economic policy as shameless. The communique indicates that the policy is against the workers and the Venezuelan people. It adds that the wave of price increases and unemployment is the result of agreements between the government and employers to make the people pay for this crisis.